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THE OLD TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE,

Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn made a speech before the Bible Society at New York on the difficulties of translating the Scriptures, which has been declared one of the greatest speeches ever made on an American platform. We take from the Independent the following closing extract in favor of our present translation, which for beauty and true eloquence can scarcely be equalled.

Why, let us think, Sir, a moment, what our own time-honored version has done for our language. When we think of its influences, their breadth and greatness, how sigences, their breadth and greatness, how sig-nally do we discern the guiding hand of Providence in the history of this Version! its progress to completion! We go back in our thoughts to the Venerable Bede, in the Eighth Century; translating the Scriptures into Saxon, just living to complete the last chapter of the Gospel of John, and dying with the accents of thanksgiving and praise. Then we come down to Wickliffe in the Fourteenth century, also translating the Scriptures for popular use; then to Tyndall in the Sixteenth; then to Cranmer, and his translation, afterwards called the Bishop,s Bible, which was used in the Churches for some forty years, if I remember rightly, before our version was undertaken. Then this was commenced. With what admirable skill and Christian wisdom were the arrange-ments for it conducted. It was not to be a new translation, but a renovation and completion of the former. There were appointed, to conduct the work, nearly fifty of the most eminent Scholars and Divines of the English universities. These were arranged into six classes, to each of which was committed a portion of the Scriptures. Each member of each class was to read the whole of the portion assigned to that class; and then, from the careful collation and comparison of those in the whole class, the best attainable version was to be secured. When the portion was finished, a copy of it was sent to each of the other classes, to be considered and revised by them; so that each person of the whole number had the whole of the Scriptures before him, before the work was accomplished. When all was completed, the work was committed to a Committee of six - one from each class, to be reviewed and supervised. And then, when their labors were finished, and the result seemed perfectly prepared for publication—so far as human industry and scholarship appointed to finally examine and prepare it two eminent Divines were the press, and carry it through that.-What a noble and admirable arrangement for securing to those speaking the English language a Version of the Scriptures as pure from error, as comprehensive and accurate, and as thoroughly imbued with the energy and beauty of our mother-tongue, as could be prepared! It was three years in being accomplished. As we think of James in his connection with it, we forgive a thousand faults and follies in the memory of this one great achievment; this permanent gift from him to our language. It will be a jewel for-ever on the brow of his fame; and will make

English tongue is spoken! And now consider, what influences this Version has put into our Literature! 1 I might say into all the history and the life of the English people!—It comes to us with authority, from our clildhood. Its words are heard amid circumstances best adapted to make them impressive; on the Sabbath; in the churches; in the family devotions. They have been taught in even our district schools - blessed be God for that! They have become wrought, we may say, into the very substance and texture of our thoughts. Our associations, our earliest and most cherished expressions. And so they act mighti ly, as an educating power, on the popular mind. They have done so for generations. They act even upon the higher departments of literature. What delicate fairy-like forms this rough and oaken Saxon, so skilfully combined with the more majestic Roman tongue, has been wrought into in hymns, and the structures of poetry; in those beautiful "Songs of Zion" to which reference has been made! Who has not observed in the great Senatorial orator of our times, that when he rises to the highest point of eloquence, the very pitch of his power, he reverts to the simple Biblical phrase that was familiar to us in childhood; and it is by that that he shakes the hearts of his hearers, with his wonderful force. For what would we give up the influences which this version has put into our literature? For what would we give up the Version itself? There is a company of gentlemen, I believe, in this city, who are desiring and endeavoring to put this out of use, and to substitute another for it prepared according to their notions. I do not speak certainly as a member of any Committee, or of any Society, but simply as a Christian man, indebted too deeply to our ime-honored version to be willing to give it up, when I say that no man, in my judgmen ntelligently weighing this matter, would hink for a moment of such an exchange Give up our version, Sir? Why, it was nin hundred years in coming to its completion.
It is hallowed with such memories as scarcebelong to another human work! It stretches back one of its far-reaching roots to the very cell of Bede. It strikes down another beneath the burnt ashes of Wickliffe. It has another under the funeral pile of Tyndall. It twists another round the stake wher inmer was burned! Give up this version for a trim and varnished new one? Nat Verily! Those broad contorted arms has wrestled wrestled with the fierce winds of opinion for two hundred years? The sweet birds of Heaven have loved to come and sing amonthem: and them:

the name of at least one Stuart honored

throughout all generations, wheresoever the

Give up this version? It is our American Inheritance! It came over in the May-flower! It was brought by Oglethorpe to Georgia! It has spread across our land! It has been the joy of generations to sit under its shadow! Nay, Sir, I think we will not give up this oak of the ages for any modern tulip-tree, at present!

But just what this version has been to us, hat every version made into a foreign language, if it be accurate and sufficient, is to be to that people. If not so at first, it will become so. Its words are to become venerate able and sacred with the sublimest and yet the tenderest associations. They are to be spoken over the cradle; to the ear of childhood; amid all touching and solemn scenes. They are to be spoken in the voices of prayer; to be accepted and irradiated by the faith of the dying, as they pass up into glory. They are to exert the largest, most permanent influence on all the literature and the life of the nation. When we remember, then, that the Bible has already been translated into some thirty languages—is it not so?
—under the auspices of this Society alone, and into more than a hundred and sixty in all-and that it is to be translated into hundreds more, perhaps into two thousand more, before all kindreds and tribes on the earth shall receive its light-I think we see, as I said we should, something of the greatness and the intrinsic importance of the work which this Society has in hand. It is the grandest work, men can ever be called to perform in this world. And when we think what a vast weight of responsibility rests upon those who are translating these Scriptures, with what difficulties they are surrounded, how they need almost the very same Spirit of Inspiration which at first gave the Scriptures,—yet how glorious shall be their reward, if they are faithful in their work, and what influences of good shall flow forth from them—Oh, let us bear them on our hearts before God! Let us always delight to encircle them in our sympathies, and to aid them through our prayers! Let us follow them with our heartiest Christian af-

THE GREAT SQUANDERER

Nothing but a most debauched life can explain such enormous waste. The Commonwealth says:

Mr. Webster has had a professional income stated by his friends in the newspapers (see New York Express) at twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and is known to have received at one time about one hundred thousand dollars for his professional services in the recovery of the Spanish claims. He too, has received contributions. More than two hundred thousand dollars have been contributed to him by the manufacturers and mer-chants of Boston, in gratitude for his tariff labors in years gone by. In addition to this, about five years since, these same gentlemen. finding it quite impossible, even with the largest dotation, to place in comfortable circumstances their friend "neither rich nor a bachelor," actually raised a fund of fifty thousand dollars (it was to have been double that amount, but New York did not respond to the call as was expected) and that it might not be wasted, as former contributions had been, they placed it in the hands of trustees, who now hold it and pay the income for the benefit of Mr. Webster during his life, the capital fund to go to his family after his death. Finally, after the famous diplomatic Haven correspondence of last summer, in which every body could see "a wink as good as a nod," forty six thousand dollars were raised in Boston and New York and paid to Mr. Web-

Washington was asked how she had formed the character of her son, she replied that she had early endeavored to teach him three things; obedience, diligence and truth. No better advice can be given by any parents.— Teach your children to obey. Let it be the first lesson. You can hardly begin too soon. It requires constant care to keep up the bab it of obedience, and especially to do it in such a way as not to break down the strength of the child's character. Teach your children to be diligent. The habit of being al ways employed is a safe-guard through life, as well as essential to the culture of almost every virtue. Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which parents have, that it is not respectable to set their children to work Play is a good thing; innocent recreation is an employment and the child may learn early to be useful. As to truth, it is the one essential thing. Let everything else be sacrificed rather than that. Without it, what dependence can you place in your child?—And be sure to do nothing yourself which may countenance any species of provocation or falsehood. Yet how many parents do teach their children the first lesson of decep-

Cost of War — Continental Money.—Every reader is doubtless familiar with the plan, adopted by Congress during the Revolutionary War, of raising money by paper issues called Continental Money. I have before me Mr. Jefferson's account of those issues made after the close of the war. They began in June, 1775, with \$2,000,000, and ended in November, 1779, making a grand total of \$200,000,000, "By March, 1780," he says, "it had fallen to forty dollars for one, till in the end of 1780, it had fallen to seventy-five for one." In some of the Southern States it continued to circulate, he tells

us, until "it fell to one thousand for one.

Mr. Jefferson admits, that this depreciation
was "a real tax, and by a mode of taxation
the most offensive of all, because the most
unequal of all." It was thus we paid for the
war of the revolution vastly more than our
treasury reports would show. Probably the
people lost in this way a hundred millions not
reckoned in the usual estimates of the cost
of the war; and yet Mr. Jefferson says it
cost Great Britain as many guineas as it cost

Otsego Co., N. Y., has invented a car for raising hides from vats, which is a great improvement in the mode of doing this work, enabling one man to do with great ease that which requires a number to perform by the slow process of hide after hide. A truck runs along rais at the side of the vats, and on this truck is a windlass with which the hides are lifted up and laid on the truck, and then they can be deposited in the same way.

Mr. Libby has applied for a patent.

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice, the other half practice what they censure. The rest always say and do as they ought.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY-No. 3.

BY JOSIAH HOLBBOOK.

Rocks are the oxydes of metals. Silex, the most abundant ingredient in rocks, mountains and soils, is the oxyde of silicium. This oxyde constitutes nearly one half of the solid matter of our globe. It is the principal element of quartz, in all its varieties, which are exceedingly numerous, and some of them very beautiful. Quartz is the only mineral foundeverywhere. Sand is pulverised quartz. Pebbles are fragments of quartz, rounded by attrition. Gun-fint is quarts, breaking with a conchoidal (shell-like) fracture. Jasper is red quartz, with a fine, compact texture. Amethyst is purple quartz, frequently found in sixsided crystals, which is the common shape of quartz crystals in its different varieties. Agate is clouded quartz, in numerous varieties, some of which are used for watch seals, finger rings, breast pins and other ornaments. Cornelian is quartz of a fine texture, and of a yellowish red color. Chalcedony, blood-stone, catseye, and many other gems, are varieties of quartz.

gems, are varieties of quartz.

Most, perhaps all, the gems used in the breast-plate of Aaron, the high-priest, were quartz of different textures, colors, and hues. The precious stones presented by the Queen of Sheba to the King of Israel were probally quartz. The stones mentioned in the Book of Revelations, as forming the streets of the New Jerusalem, with all the gems referred to, were but varieties of the stones used for paving our streets, and of the earth moved to the plough and hoe of the farmer, and of the dirt carted for filling our decks.

and of the dirt carted for filling our docks.

The coloring matter giving most of the the beautiful hues to gems, and an endless variety of colors to quartz, is the oxyde of iron. The oxyde of silicium and the oxyde of iron are hence united in this same most abundant mineral in the world.

Next to quartz, feldspar, or clay formed by the decomposition of feldspar, is the most abundant element of soils. This, too, is composed of several oxydes of metals in chemical combination. Feldspar is also very extensively united with quarts in the formation of rocks, not by chemical combination, but by mechanical mixture. The feldspar and the quartz can be separated by the hammer. Not so with the oxygen and silicium, forming silex. Chemical agency alone can seperate chemical combinations. Such combinations in rocks soils, and other mineral bodies, are exceedingly numerous, complicated and delicate. The most common stone that meets the eye in any part of the world is composed of two oxydes. The oxygen and the metals are each united by chemical affinity, and then the two oxydes are again combined by the same agency to form a "common stone," evidently worthy of more

respect than it commonly receives.

An experiment: Pour upon a little pearlash in a tumbler some strong vinegar. An effervescence will follow, producing carbonic acid. A burning caudle immersed will be extinguished, showing that carbonic acid is fatal o combustion. It is equally so to animal life.

MAKING HAY.

By mowing ordinary grass in the first part permitting it merely to witt, and then, with a horse-rake, throwing it into middling sized and well compacted winrows, and making it into "grass cocks," of from sixty to eighty or a hundred pounds weight, as circumstances may appear to demand, the crop will be in a condition to "make" without any farther trouble, and in a manner too. which will render it perfectly bright, elastic and sweet and far more nutritive than hay cured in the ordinary way, by exposure to the sun. Good grass, cured in this manner, will always be characterised by a green and lively color, and the peculiar aroma, so pleasaut in hay fields, will be distinguishable in the barns. The succulency of green grees, is perhaps one of its most attractive features, and hay made on this principle is heavier from the desiccation of the native juices, than the same when cured by exposure. Excessive drying causes the stalks to become brittle, and much is in consequence lost in "making," especially if the crop is cut when

very green, or not fully ripened. "Hay cured in this way," i, e. in the manner above described' " is of greater value, and will command a higher price in the market, than hay made in the old way by spreading out thin and drying in the sun, until it loses its fragrance and green color. The principal advantage of the new method. over the old, consists, in some measure, in drying in the shade, the hay not being spread out very thin; the fragrance, and a portion of the juices are thereby retained, and all the labor of spreading the first day, is saved. I practiced the new method for over six years, and therefore know its superior advantage. No intelligent farmer, who will reflect upon the subject, and follow the new mode a few years, will ever go back to the old way. I am aware that to farmers in some of the most agricultural districts, my suggestions may seem to be gratuitous, as they have already adopted the new mode."

A friend to whom I some years since recommended the system of grass cock curing, and who adopted it, it part, with a view of demonstrating—not its excellency, as he assured me, but the reverse, wrote me last season as follows:—

"I have now wholly fallen into your views, in reference to the superior economy of curing in 'grass cock.' I have tested the system pretty thoroughly, and am convinced of what indeed every one must be who will reduce the method to the ordeal of experience, as I have, that hay, thus cured, is, in many respects, greatly superior to that cured in the ordinary manner. Clover hay, in fact, can never be thoroughly 'made' in any other way. It may be dried; it is true; but it is no more entitled to the appellation of hay, than the dry, insipid, and innutritious haulm thrown from the threshing floor of the seed

"In the first place, every leaf and head which becomes thoroughly, made,' falls off in the process of handling, and is lost before arriving at the barn. By grass cock curing, I find that all the foliage is not only preserved, but its peculiar hue and aroma are also retained. Clover hay, thus cured, is always partaken of by cattle, with great zest; it is nutritive, highly salutary in its action upon the animals health; is never musty, and in the market, is far more eagerly sought for then the same description of crop when dried in the sun. My hay crop also, since the adoption of this system, has been obtained at a greatly diminished expenditure of strength and cash. I have made several estimates, as accurately as circumstances would permit, and am confidently assured that, by this method three hands—assisted by a horse-rake, will accomplish the work of

six. This great saving—one balf, is of importance to the farmer. So you see, you have succeeded in making one convert from the ranks of those whose inveterate predjudices have so long wedded them to the shackles of error. Of this statement you may make such use as you see fit."

[Germantown Telegraph.

BREAKING COLTS.

I have broken many colts, and found it the best way to bit them very lightly at first: by tight bitting at first, I have known colts to throw themselves and even break their necks by falling. When in harness, they must be taught to stop, and stand when spoken to, and not be allowed to start, until they stand perfectly at ease; managing thus, I have never failed to break them to start moderately and kindly. When driving them in harness and before they are attached to a carriage, I take a rope, and tying it to the tugs, I hold back with one hand, to teach them to draw on.-Colts as well as older horses are apt to see many things to frighten them while being led in a bridle or headstall, on these occasions they should never be struck, but treated very kindly and spoken to encouragingly; many a horse is spoilt for life by being forced up by whipping to an object at which they have ex-pressed a sense of fear; the man who would flog his horse on such an occasion ought nimself to be flogged, unless he is doomed to be himself a horse in the next world, as some believe, when he may naturally expect to be served out for his cruelty. A colt while breaking should not be left hitched to a post for any length of time unless you are near; it is best to take him out of the shafts, unless his be the case. - Boston Cultivator.

THE FLAX COTTON EXPERIMENT.

According to some statistics just published the flax imported into England in 1848, was 80,349 tons; in 1850 it amounted to 91,097 tons. The annual produce of England and Ireland does not exceed 30,000 tons. There are 374 linen factories in England, Scotland and Ireland, containing 965,031 spindles and 3,670 power of looms, and employing 68,434 persons; the work done being equal to the hand labor of 1,166,800 persons. The quantity of linen and yarn exported tn 1850 was, in value £3,845,030; the quantity kept for home consumption was valued at £9,700,000; together £13,545,030.

With regard to flax as a substitute for cotton, Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh,

All this is very well so for as it goes, but one or two considerations convince us that the proposed innovation cannot be productive of either present or ultimate benefit. In the first place, the flax must be greatly weakened. In its natural state it consists of fibres fifteen to twenty-five inches long; and were these shortened to one or two inches, as they would require to be, it is manifest that the strength of yarn spun therefrom would be materially diminished—secondly, there would be no advantage to the score of economy, bacause flax can scarcely be called cheaper than cotton-by weight it is; but when we bear in mind its greater specific gravity and heavier waste, as well as the cost attending the proposed method of prepar should find that ultimately it is not cheaper, but the reverse; lastly, were the system to become general, as has been aptly observed, "the demand for flax thence res necessarily advance the already high price of that article, and, in same proportion, cotton, being less in demand, would fall; so that, at the very outset, the substitution would check mate itself, and consequently cease." It is our belief, then, that no permanent good can result from these experiments, and we take, the evil complained of can only be effectually remedied by taking decisive steps for extending the culture of cotton on a large scale to other lands, and more especially to the British possessions in the East.

MANUFACTURE OF FLAX COTTON. —The manufacturers of Great Britain are making extraordinary efforts to perfect the different processes from growing to manufacturing the flax of this new species of industry. We are confident, from the attention we have given the several improvements in machinery, and the general attention which the inventive fraternity are giving the subject, that the enterprise will be eminently successful. Should it prove so it will cause an extraordinary revolution in the commerce of the world and no people are more interested in the perfection of the project than those of our northern eastern, middle and western States. In those States, flax can be grown in such quanti ties that we could supply the whole civilized world. We have the proper climate and soil, and vast quantities of land that would be immediately laid down for the production of the raw material, at a very light figure of cost. Our cotton spindles can, as has been demonstrated at Manchester, and other English mills, be put immediately into the spinning of the thread, at a very small cost for alteration, and within the next five years we can safely look for such a change in the manufactures of the country as will add untold millions to the property and value of the United States.

The Scientific American hazards the opinion that the success of this great experiment would be anything but favorable to this coun-try, because it would lead to a decrease in the production and export of cotton. It does not so strike us. It would give a vast addition to the field of paying labor in the country, it would reduce the price of clothing give additional comforts to the mass, save the manufacturing community and the con-sumers the cost of freight from the cotton fields to the manufacturer, and relieve a good portion of this continent from an onerous dependence upon one section for an indis-pensable article to the comfort and convenience of the whole civilized world. It remains to be seen whether or not our exports of the flax would not in the main be full as profitable to the whole country as is the present export of raw cotton. We believe that it will be found so, upon some grounds that our exports of flour, corn, beef, pork, and a great variety of other produce, is carried forward to supply the vacuum of these articles, even in agricultural England and other trans-atlantic States. We have no fears that the United States will be the loser in the discovery and application of a new and important branch of industrial pursuits.

The use of flax cotton, manufuctured according to the process of Chevalier Claussen, is now in progress upon an extensive scale, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in Ireland, large mill-owners at those places having entered into contracts. The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning upon cotton, wool and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the fibre by the ex-

pansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculier to the plant. This is effected by boiling it for three hours in water, containing one half per cent. of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of hi-carbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place, which causes the tubes of which the plant is composed to split, when the material instantly losing its rigidity, becomes a light, expansive mass of cottony texture, "increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." Lastly, for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged in hypochlorite of magnesia, when it instantly becomes white. A very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester market. — Railway Times.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM CLOTHES.

Many persons by misfortune get paint on their clothes, and from the want of proper knowledge to remove it, their cloths are spoil ed for all decent purposes. This is a great loss especially when fine clothes are spotted or daubed with paint. Many fine and excellent coats have, to our knowledge, been laid aside for common purposes, because of a few spots of paint. Paint can be very easily removed from woolen clothes, although it may be quite hardened. The way to do this is to pour some alcohol on the cloth, saturating the paint, and after it has remained on it for about ten minutes, pour on a little more, and then rub the cloth with the paint from the surface, after which a piece of clean sponge dipped in the alcohol, should be rubbed on the cloth, with the grain. Paint can be taken out of silk in the same way, only it is best to steep the part of the silk with the paint on it, in a cup containing the alcohol; and it will not do to rub between the fingers, for fear of breaking and creasing the surface. This is true, as it respects lutestring or any hard surfaced silk, but figured soft silk may be gently rubbed. The way to treat the painted silk is this after it has been steeped. for about 15 minutes, then it should be spread out on a board, and rubbed along the grain with the selvage, by a sponge dipped in the alcohol. This seldom fails to remove all paint. Some use camphene for removing paint, but alcohol is more cleanly. Black paint on a white surface, or even on any delicately colored surface, always leaves a stain, although the paint, itself, strictly speaking may be removed. It is much easier to clean a white surface, than one of a light color, the French gray, lilac, pink, &c. For cleaning light colored cloths from paint, use only a clean sponge, or if a sponge is not handy, use a piece of clean white flanuel.

All the ethers are very effective in removing paint, also grease spots, but fish oil always leaves a stain, and is exceedingly difficult to remove. There are some who use colored oils for the hair; these always make a had stain, especially those of a red color. The reason of this is that madder is used to color them, and this is a very permanent dye drug. grease, &c., from all kinds of clothes, of the darkest and lightest colors, is the beautiful ether discovered by professor Simpson, in Scotland, a few years ago, and by Mr Guthrie, in America, a few years before unknown to the Doctor-we mean chloroform. It is employed in the same manner as the alcohol, only care must be taken to work it more volatile, and care must also be exercised so as not to inhale it. No one should use it but careful persons of mature age; it is of too high a price to be used in general, and young people, in no case, should be allowed

After what has been said about the removal of paint and grease, no person need be much more frightened at a paint stain on a fine cloth coat, but, at best, let us be candid and say, that upon silk it is not possible to remove the paint and have the silk as it was before being injured. Prevention, in all cases, is better than cure, but misfortune will take place and seldom come singly; therefore the above will be found useful and of great benefit to many.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.

Being once on board a steamboat on the Delware, on a cold unpleasant day, the passengers were nearly all crowded into the cabin. Suddenly one of them fell down in an epileptic fit, attended with strong spasmodic action of the muscles. A gentlemen present immediately called to one of the serants to bring him some salt, with which he crammed the sufferer's mouth until we feared he would smother him. Almost instantly the muscular action ceased, consciousness returned, and the poor fellow manifested as much haste to get the salt out of his mouth as the other did to get it in. We thought the incident worth remembering and it is now brought to mind by a paragraph in the New York Courier, on the medical use of salt, which we know from experience to be true. That paper says that in many cases of a disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure; in the violent pain termed cholic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a punt of cold water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems dinost dead from a heavy fall .- Pittsburg

The Fathers of the Fueltive Slave Laws.—Why do not those who cite the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, in extenuation of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, tell us the historical facts connected with the passage of the former? The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 was a part and parcel of that series of measures, ending in the alien and sedition acts, which led to the overthrow of the old Federal party; and the man who drafted it was George Cabot, member of Congress from Massachusetts, who afterwards very appropriately was made President of the noted Hartford Convention. He was the father of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793; and Daniel Webster, a disciple of the same school of politics, is virtually the father of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Thus these two laws and the doings of the Hartford Convention are intimately associated in our political history. So let them stand, and so let them go down in infamy together.

Vt. Freeman.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

No one who has read Macaulay's History of England will be likely soon to forget the character of Jeffreys, the furious and inhuman judge, who so industriously executed the laws of England, during the tyrannical reign of James 11. His case may suffice to convince us, that a man may gain for himself a most hateful reputation, while he is acting all the while under the forms of law. As Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, it was his business to see that the laws of the realm were executed. He did so, and in doing so, he left upon the page of history a name among the most detestable in the British annals. Before this judge of the realm—this upholder of law and order, the gentle, goodly, pure-minded Baxter, was arraigned as a culprit, for breaking the laws of Facel and active a reactive.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AND ALICE LISLE.

ter, was arraigned as a culprit, for breaking the laws of England, and after a most abusive trial, was condemnded to fine and imprisonment. It is not at all unlikely that Baxter, had broken the laws of England. This was a very common circumstance with men of his stamp two hundred years ago. We had supposed until recently, that it was the glory and the boast of the sons of New England that they drew their lineage from such a stock. But it is now set forth from high places, that the only proper use which a man can make of his conscience, in relation to government, is to obey all the laws of that government, asking no questions about right and wrong. So it seems that Baxter and men like him are to be condemned for

the course t ey took.

But our object more particutarly was to refer to Jeffreys, in connection with the case indicated by our title. During the reign of James 11., the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles 11, rashly invaded England with a few followers, in expectation of a general movement in his favor among the people. His object was to overthrow the the reigning king and place himself on the throne. The expedition was a disastrous

The army of Monmouth was soon broken to pieces, and be himself was brought to the block. As soon as the danger was over, Jeffreys with four other judges, set out upon a circuit through the infected district, to bring to summary punishment all who had in any way participated in this movement. He commenced his operations at Winchester, by instituting a trial against Alice Lisle, a respectable widow lady of that place, whose only crime was, that she had, in the kindness of her heart, given food and shelter to two men, who came to her house weary and hungry, flying from the broken and routed army of Monmouth. They were pursued by soldiers and were found secreted in her house. The act of which she had been guilty, was, according to the laws of Eng land, high treason, and was punishable with death. The trial went forward after that peculiar mode in which all Jeffreys' trials were conducted. He foully abused and insulted the prisoner, stormed at the witnesses. and when he saw the hearts of the jury were sinking within them at the idea of carrying out the law against a woman who had done nothing but a deed of charity, he raved and blustered until he extorted from them the word guilty. And he was doubtless right legally. There is no question that she had the land. Jeffreys pronounced sentence of death upon her, and gave command that she should burned alive that very afternoon. But by the earnest solicitation of those about him he granted a respite of five days, and altered the mode of execution, so that she was put to death upon the scaffold. All this was

done in the name of the lay.

But the world is not so blinded by this circumstance as not to pronounce Jeffreys a monster of iniquity. The world approves the act for which this woman was condemned. The British Parliament in a latter age, touched with pity and with shame at this legal murder, removed the Act of Attainder, which had passed upon her, so that the disgrace might be taken from her family. The government that undertakes to punish an act of Christian kindness like this, however it may bolster itself up at the time, by talking of the majesty of law, will in the estimation of after ages be consigned to the infamy it deserves. If Jeffreys had stolen about in England as a private assassin, and actually put to death against law, as many persons as he condemned to death from the bench. and in the name of law, he would not have left behind him a name any more execrable than now .- Congregationalist.

Who Pays for Catching Slaves?—The Macon (Ga.) Journal, noticing the remarks of certain papers on this question, says:—
"Some of the papers even pretend that Mr. Potter was compelled to pay all, or nearly all the costs and charges in the case of Sims. This is not the fact. Every item of the necessary expenses, incident to the return, was paid by the general government, as required by law. It even paid the expenses of the half-dozen police officers who guarded him to to Savannah. When Messrs. Bacon and Delyon, the agents, applied to Seth Thomas, Esq., their attorney, to know the amount of his fee, his reply was that it had been settled by the people of Boston. The truth is that it costs the owner less in many respects to reclaim a runaway under the late law than it would to recover one from Kentucky; because he gets rid of many expenses at the North which are necessarily incurred at the South, and under our own laws."

Mr. R. M. Ferris, of this city, has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in the pianoforte, termed the "Flute and viol d'amour" which will astonish the community one of these days. The arrangement is very ingenious, and the sweet music discoursed falls upon the ear like songs of the Faries. The combination of the parts is such that either the organ or piano can be played separately or combined by the same set of keys, or by one hand. The invention does not consist in combining the flute notes with the piano, but the manner of doing so. There are two sets of keys, which can be played by the one hand or separately. The improvements are of no common character, and cannot fail to create a sensation in the musical world.

Procrastination is the thief of time.
Sir W. Temple says, that the first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor, and the fourth,

wit.

The storms of time often put out the lights of the world: but men's follies are like jack-o-lanterns, which dance about the merrier in

o-lanterns, which discrete or and storms.

An infinitely small piece of gold can be spread over a wire that might girdle the earth; yet a much less portion of truth will serve to gild a much greater quantity of falsehood.

erms, \$2,00 A YEAR, \$1,75 IN ADVANCE.

NO. 28.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

A correspondent of the New York Herald

writes as follows concerning Nebraska Territory: I have seen much of the Nebraska Territory, which stretches along the west of the Missouri river, from the Kansas; (which is

here called the Caw river,) to the forty-third degree of North latitude. It is well watered; has a healthy and salubriotis climate; its soil for fertility and ease of cultivation is equal to any in the world. In addition to these it has considerable advantages for commerce, and great mineral resources.

Twenty-five miles below this place, in the bluffs on the Missouri, a vein of semi-bituminous coal shows itself; and fifty miles further down the river, there is a vien of coal

ther down the river, there is a vien of coal which has been opened and worked to some extent for the benefit of the United States forces stationed at Fort Leavenworth I have also credible information that a vein of coal of good quality has been discovered on the Big Blue River, a tributary of the Kaneas, running from the north. Upon these facts it may be presumed that there is a sufficiency in that territory.

Clay for brick, and limestone exist every where; and stone for building numbers is

Clay for brick, and limestone exist every where; and stone for building purposes is abundant. On the north side of the Nebrasha I saw a quantity of sandstone, in strata, such as abounds in the valley of the Ohio; and along the Missouri river there are exhibitions of hard clay, such as is found along the Ohio river, and there used for pottery and fire-brick.

On the south side of the Nebraska, distant forty-five or fifty miles from the Missouri, at the head of one of the branches of the Saline river, (a tributary of Nebraska,) is a salt spring, sufficient for the manufacture of salt enough for the preservation of half the sinners of this world—provided any kind of pickle would save them.

The eastern shores of the Missouri river, opposite this territory, and which are included in the State of Iowa and Missouri, lack all of the mineral resources which exist here, and all of the eligible town sites and localities for manufactories, are on this side of the river. Therefore, the agricultural resources of the opposite side, which are great, can never be fully developed while the Nebraska territory remains on Indian country.

BLOOMER MOVEMENTS.

The following article for the new costume of the ladies, is by the editor or editress of the Lily, published at Seneca Falls, N. Y. She is the daughter of Judge Cady of the Supreme Court, and the wife of Senator Stanton of this State, and, as will be seen, is as independent as a wood-sawyer.

Our Costume. - Let the silk worm stay in its cocoon until its own wants compel it to throw aside. Let every woman stay in her long petticoats, until she feels the necessity of a change; then no opposition or trival objection will detain her; then she will not doubt or hesitate as to what she shall do; she will not heed the remarks of rude men and boys, and unmannerly women. Though I do not wish to convince any women against 10 her will of the reasonableness of this change,oq vet I would answer some of the objections I we have heard. Some say the Turkish costume is not graceful. Grant it. For parlor dolla, who loll on crimson velvet couches, and study " attitudes before tall mirrors - for those whord have no part to perform in the greatidenoisti of life for whose heads, hearts and hands is there is no work to do, the drapery is all well on let them hang in on, thick and heavy as they please, though to the highest artistic taste, of he human form is most beautiful inost praced T ful, wholly undraped and unidornes of heal's not the Graces themselves, thus represented fun I have seen a gallery of beautiful paintings and statuary in the old world, but nowhere is the ideal form to be found in a hage whale w bone bodice and bellinggled skire define to graceful is what you aim at, study the oldre painters and sculpters and not Godey's Book of fashion. But for us common plane werkled day working characters, who wash, and iron, and brew, carry water and far babies up stairs and down, bring potatoes, apples and pans us estransmende de constant en de la constant en de through mudor snows showed paths, and wants in the garden, why "the drapere" is unite too much — one might as well walk with a ball and change is being born a woman so criminal an offence that we must be downed to to this everlasting bondage? But, say some, it is not the fashion! Neither is it the fashion to be hovest and without, to lead simple pure and holy lives. The true and carnest soil is always odd. Again, some women of doubtful character, are proposing to wear the shore dress." Well, have they it not also aworn's louisione of the inentimes boys laugh at us." That is a strong reason in o its favor. The more ridicule von encounter the hetter. It strengthens and developes the character to sand alone. "What will are the character to sand alone." the people say and the tree approver of weapsh on in crushing managenerous intunios, high resolves, and noble deeds. Women aga said, to have excessive love of approbation; the opinions of others, but be ever alive to their sufferings. Let the weal and woe of hu-t manity be everything to us, but their-praise and their blame of no account.

Shoe Pegs—Their Manufacture.—The propeller Allegheny took on, from Wick & Morgan's warehouse about a hundred barrels of shoe pegs for the Chicago market, one day last week, which were manufactured by J. T. Sturtevant & Co., at Chagrin

You would be surprised to see with what facility this company manufacture shoe pegs from the thrifty maples. They have a factory propelled by the waters of the Chagrin river on a fall of twenty-five feet, in the village, which produces from twenty to forty bushels per day. The process is as follows: The timber is procured twelve feet long and from eight to sixteen inches in diameter, which is sawed with a circular saw as thick as they wish the length of the pegs; then one side of the block is planed smooth by an excellent machine for that purpose. Then comes the pointing process. They have two comes the pointing process. Ency nave two machines for this, which are too complicated to describe. They have two splitting machines which work admirably; but the drying process, which follows, is truly a labor saving invention of their own, which will dry fifty bushels in twenty-four hours, and they sometimes make that amount. The polish ing apparatus consists of four cylinders, eight feet long and two and a half feet in diameter, in which they revolve about fifty bushels at a time until they are smooth, when they are removed to the storehouse, and are ready for market.

The most splendid efforts of genius are less the effect of inspiration than they are of profound thinking.

# Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851.

JACKSON DEMOCRACY -THE AGE. We have asserted that it is the right and duty of the People to keep watch of their servants whom they elect to administer their government for them; and if in any department they believe they violate the constitutional rule given them, they have the right, as fast as they can get at them with the ballot-box, to turn them out and put in other men.

This the Age declared to be revolutionary, anarchical, and false doctrine, which, if adopted, would subvert any government. It maintained that a decision of the Supreme Court they had no right to question, but were finally "bound by it, right or wrong."

We referred to General Jackson's war on the United States Bank as authority against the Age, in which he entirely set uside the opinion of the Court, appealed to the People, and got his case. But the Age does not admit the appositeness of the case. True the questions differ in some respects, but they are alike in others. Both the Bank and the fugitive law raised the question of the prerogatives of the Supreme Court, and the rights of the People through other branches of their government respecting its opinions. We assert that the people have the right by argument and the ballot-box to reverse its decisions. The Age denies this and says we are "bound by them right or wrong." It repeats its position thus:

"The Supreme Court is the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to determine, in the last resort, the limits of the legislative authority, of Congress and the State legislatures, under that instrument, and by which each is bound however different may be its own judg-

ment as to the correctness of the decision."

"It is idle for the Inquirer to pretend, that
the position of Gen. Jackson and the democratic party in their opposition to the re-charter of the U.S. Bank, affords the slightest countenance or cover to its own revolutionary doctrines in respect to the determination of the Supreme Court touching the lodgment of the legislative power, in aid of the rendition clause of the federal constitution."

Now read an extract from Gen. Jackson's, Veto Message, a document which for force of argument has never been exceeded by an American executive pen. He says: (We italicise.)

"It is maintained by the advocates of the Bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conchision I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to contro the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the constitution. Each public officer, who takes an oath to support the constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legisla-tive capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."

Here is precisely our doctrine, and the whole. of it. This was democracy once, when the slave power had not demanded a surrender of the vital principles of republican government. On the authority of Gen. Jackson we re-affirm, that "the Supreme Court? trol Congress when acting in its legislative capacity," as it would be on a bill to repeal the shameless black act. And if its decisions are not to control Congress, of course they are not to control the People when electing a Congress. The Age certainly will not pretend to that .-The whole question then comes back to them, and they may repeal that act when they please, as being unconstitutional and superlatively wicked, unawed and uncontrolled by that Court or any other power of the Government what-

The doctrine of the age would strip the People of their sovereignty, and create an absolute government though perhaps for a while with republican forms. And these forms, it should ever be remembered, despotism may as well wear as any others. It is indeed alarming to see the assaults now making on even the bottom elements of free government under the influences

# PRINTING THE LAWS.

We shall notice only one point of a recent article in the Mirror, defending its "publishing by authority." The editor asks if we consider it wrong to publish the laws of our country. We would in return ask if he really supposed the community too green to see through such a question? Did he suppose any body deemed it wicked per se to print laws? Circumstances must decide that; and in this case they

By universal custom such patronage is given to the party administering the government, and never to a religious press. Now, however, the administration sought to bribe the moral sentiment of the country to sustain its work of shameless oppression; and finding its own party organ not sufficiently servile it was set aside, the fee offered to an orthodox religious paper so well known on this matter as to boast of being trust-ed without consultation, and accepted! The Advertiser was not pliable enough fully to support Webster's apostacy and man-hunting business, and the Christian Mirror consents to become the instrument of teaching its neighbor a lesson of easier virtue; corrupting the public morals, killing the free spirit of New England, and establishing the most pernicious precedent of tempting, by the " wages of unrighteousness," the religious press to become the tool of desperate political ambition. Here was the actual case which that editor perfectly well understood.-And if he wishes to know what we think of such business he must not be offended at the answer. We should have hoped for grace, if it required any, to treat the offer as an impudent insult, to encourage the Advertiser, and say to Webster, "Thy money perish with thee" sooner than we become the accomplice of your guilt. And if the temptation had really been too strong and

If the person who desires the publication of an article in the Congregationalist will send the copy, we may be able to insert it.

the job was actually done, deep repentance and

confession ought to be the very next thing, the

money of course being returned "to the chief

Great Democratic Meeting in Ohio. NATIONAL CONVENTION. One of the largest and ablest policical meetngs ever held for freedom in that state was lately held at Ravenna, attended by such men as Judge Spaulding of the Supreme Court of that state, Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Saml. Lewis, Esq., and other eminent men. We regard this first rallying cry for 1852 with unusual satisfaction, and the solid basis on which it is proposed to move. Friends of just princi-

oles in the east have been looking to the west to lead off in this matter, and now it is considerately and gallantly done, and will meet a united and spirited response from every free heart. It has erected the flag of our country's an administration which the party every where safety, and the sooner it is fully given to the breeze the better. The course of the old parties is sufficiently defined to show that a depth of servility to slavery never before thought of is intended by both of them. Early and vigorous action, therefore, by the friends of their coun-

try and their kind is demanded. We respond to the Call for a NATIONAL CONVENTION, in the fall, and we think we speak for the free soil party in Maine. Let it be as late as will be consistent. So important do we regard this Convention in Ohio to be that we insert their resolutions entire. Is not here all that is valuable in democracy and whiggery, and, infinitely more, what is essential to Human Freedom and Just Government. The statesman-like line of policy indicated here willlead our country out of its portentous difficulties. to true glory and permanence, while that designed by other parties is as sure to augment its perplexities and subvert it, as there is truth in

philosopy, history or revelation. The following resolutions reported by Judge Spaulding were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The present National Administration has betrayed the cause of liberty by espousing the cause of Slavery; and whereas the fugitive slave law remains unrepealed, and the odious system of American slavery is seeking to extend itself over territory once rated to freedom, and whereas, the called Whig and Democratic party of the Nation, are preparing to engraft into their respective creeds an unyielding support of the above named fugitive slave law as the test of partizan fidelity: therefore,

Resolved, That we reiterate the doctrines and firmly adhere to the principles asserted at the Buffalo Convention, in August, 1848, and the Columbus Convention in December, 1848.

—That governments are constituted to secure all men in the enjoyment of their just rights. —That whenever the power or influence of government is prostituted to the purposes of oppression, or to take from any individual the enjoyment of liberty, (except for crime,) such sential objects for which governments are form-

-That the men or party, who vote for, or sustain such a law, cannot and ought not to enjoy the confidence of an enlightened people. That the true mission of the friends of human progress in our country, is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states and the integrity of the Union, by the application to public affairs of the fundamental principles of equal rights, exact justice ation in which great work, we now pledge our-

-That the question of slavery and its relations to the State and National Government has come, in the progress of events, to be of paramount importance in American politics, and that party alone, which proposes to carry out democratic principles in their just application to this as well as all other questions, is rightfully entitled to the Democratic name.

That the compromise measures of the last. Congress by making the admission of the Sovereign state of California, contingent upon the adoption of other measures, demanded by the special interests of slavery; by its omission to guarantee freedom in free territory; by its im-position of unconstitutional limitation on the power of Congress and the people to admit new states; by its provisions for the assumption of five millions of the state debt of Texas, and for the payment of equal millions and the cession of large territories to the same state, under ment of a groundless claim, and by its invasion of the sovereignty of the states and the Liberties of the people, by the enactment of an un-constitutional and indefensible law for the recovery of fugitives from service, is proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which it is

claimed to be an adjustment. -That the guilt of passing the fugitive law, of surrendering free territory to a slave state, and the folly of paying ten millions to Texas for territory to which she never had any claim, attaches to both the hunker whig and democratic parties; and must continue to attach to them while the men who voted for those measures remain with and are sustained and recognized as acceptable members of those parties.

-That those men or parties, who voted for, and now urge the enforcement, or continuance of the fugitive slave law, should be repudiated by all who love justice or seek the welfare of

-That we deny the power of Congress to pledge the people of this nation to admit another slave state from Texas, New Mexico, Utah or

That such attempt to pledge the action of a future Congress was worthy only the servile

-That we believe the great mass of the people, belonging to both the whig and demo parties, really desire the happiness, elevation and progress of our race, and that the time has arrived when good men of all parties, should unite for the overthrow of a corrupt administra-tion, and to give effect to the "self evident truths" provided in the Declaration of Independence and which constitute the basis of our

-That the enemies of human liberty now rule our nation, because the friends of freedom are divided, in their political efforts; and that it is the object of the free democracy to rally all who sustain the right of man to his freedom, to rescue the government from the hands of those who prostitute its powers to the purposes

of oppression and cruelty.

—That the people cannot confide in the wisdom or virtue of men or parties who hold that Congress possesses constitutional power to legislate for the support, extension or perpetua-tion of slavery, or to pass any law which contravenes the law of God or robs man of his nat-

-That we cannot respect nor can we confide in those lower law doctors of Divinity who hold human laws above the law of God, nor can we concur in their teachings, that the Di-

-That we regard the New Constitution recently adopted by the people of Ohio, as re-newed evidence of progress in our state policy, but, as it does not embrace in all respects our ews, we will advocate the speedy amendment the same so as to provide for Free and Uni-irsal Suffrage, single Representative and Sen-orial Districts and a more extended represen-

That Edward Wade, Lyman W. Hall, nucl Lewis, James L. Gage and H. B. Spellman be appointed a committee to call a State Convention of the friends of freedom, to be held

at such time and place as they may deem expedient, to form a ticket for state officers.

—That we recommend the holding of a National Convention of the friends of freedom throughout the Union, at Cleveland on Wedness the twenty-fourth day of September next, the twenty-fourth day of September next, the purpose of consulting together as to the t Presidential canvass, and to harmonize and te all the sentiment of the nation opposed to and the slave power.

The legislature has adjourned without electa Senator. This is the first time in our histow when such an election has failed for two years in succession, and it forcibly illustrates the diotatorial power of slavery over the free States,

Last year the free soil party were blamed for not electing Mr. Baldwin, but they said there was no time when they could have done it.-This year they did support him, but the hunker whigs have finally defeated the regular candidate of the party. They have persisted in their opposition to him against the efforts of his friends, in obedience to influences from Washington-from "cordially support." Some of these men tried the trick of turning the responsibility of defending Mr. Baldwin upon the free soil party, by voting for Mr. Gillette, an anti-slavery man, then charging it upon free soilers, but this was

And, be it remembered, the only reason for his lefeat lay in the fact that he was not servile enough o slavery. Nothing else is pretended. He had too much character to play jack-o-lantern to Daniel Webster and the slave power, and is therefore defeated. What a humiliating position that

#### DISTINGUISHED OPINIONS.

Daniel Webster said in New York lately that nobody doubted the constitutionality of the fugitive law whose opinion was worth a sixpence. Besides such men as Judge Tappan, Judge Niles, Judge Hutchinson, General Fessenden, Messrs. Chase, Seward, Mann, Allen, Giddings, and a host of others, we now add the opinion of

CHIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER OF NEW JERSEY.

In a letter to Hon. S. P. Chase, dated April 9, 1851, he says:

Somewhere about the year 1836, a fugitive slave came before us upon a habeas corpus, allowed by me, (and it was a few days before our regular term) made returnable at bar. On that occasion (when no such excitement existed as as now prevails,) I wrote an opinion, to the ef-fect, that, 1st, Congress had no authority to legislate on the subject: 2d, whether Congress and such power or not, no man could be deprived of a trial by Jury, when his personal identity, his age, his ownership of himself, and his obligation to serve another as his slave, were in issue. The opinion was not read by me from the bench (though the amount of it was orally stated by me,) because it became unnecessary, my associate justices uniting with me in opinion, that the Magistrate had no right to commit" the man claimed as a slave, as he and done, to the custody of the Sheriff, for safe ceping, until his master came for him, our jails g built for the safe keeping of any man's slaves, but for criminals only.

JUDGE SPAULDING. Of the Supreme Court of Ohio, says in a late

"The Secretary of State has claimed recently in his Buffalo speech, that the constitu-tion requires that fugitive slaves should be REin his Buffalo

Mr. Webster is a great lawyer, but he cannot read plain English plainer than you or me.

The Constitution had no such provision; and the debates, as taken down by Madison show that it was never intended that the free states should be subjected to the trouble or expense of returning the fugitives. The free states simply stipulated, by the adoption of the Constitution, that they would refrain from interposing any hindrange to the recovery of fugitive slaves by their masters, when they should reclaim what they considered to be their property, within the

bounds of free territory.

The clause in the constitution is a prohibition upon the free states from interfering actively in upon the free states from interfering actively in behalf of the slave; and it may be considered as suspending or abrogating so much of the law of Nature as would give to the slave his freedom, whenever he could plant his foot upon the soil of a free state. But it is no warrant to Congress to enact any law upon the subject, least of all a law that disgraces civilization, and inflicts pains and penalties upon the free citizens in our free states, if they shall attempt to exer-

ise the commonest acts of charity.

As a judicial officer in the state of Ohio, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as to administer justice im partially between the rich and the poor, if called on to act in the premises, I would set at liberty any fugitive slaves, apprehended in our state, under the late act of Congress, on habeas corpus. I believe the law to be wholly nugatory and void, and holding it to be a clear violation of the constitution of my country, and opposed to the genius of our free institutions. I could not strike down the sacred guarantees, of personal freedom, or inflict so much of a wound upon the sovereignty and independence of the State of Ohio as to permit U. S. officers, within her jurisdiction, to encircle with chains of iron, either colored persons or Court Houses—when I should be called upon to adinister justice.

## GOV. WILLIAMS.

The Brandon Post (a neighbor) says: To the list of distinguished jurists who consider the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional, may be added the Hon. Charles K. Williams, late Chief Justice and now Governor of Vermont. We understand that Gov. Williams does not hesitate to give his opinion that that act is unconstitutional, and that it was that opinion, among other-reasons, that induced him to approve of the Habeas Corpus Act passed by our

Legislature last fall. But all knowledge of such opinions is as carefully kept by the press generally, religious and political, from the people, as the catholic priests exclude the bible from them. How long will the people trust them?

# COUNSELING PRESISTANCE.

The Bangor Democrat attempts to defend the Governor's message from the charge of false accusation against the opponents of the fugitive act as counseling resistance. It says the Gov. did not charge all. True, but he charged generally and indiscriminately, and that was all we affirmed. It says it has published hundredsand then but a small part of such counselings. It never published nor saw half a dozen instances of advising forcible resistance to the law, nor do any of its quotations amount to that. Aiding the fugitive is not such resistance; nor is protecting one's own house against soul-hunters; nor does the language of our State convention, when not garbled, say any such thing.-And this is virtually admitted when it says that mere disobedience is forcible resistance. We cannot expect to enlighten one who does not see so obvious a distinction as that. The Governor's accusation has no defence, and no justification except to please the slaveholders and obtain their votes for the next presidential candidate of the party.

The whig convention of Ohio recommend Scott for President, and leave the Compromise an open question. See how that The Fourth of July was celebrated by the people of Charleston, S. C., with "fasting and prayer." Well, we should think that either of them would do these people a great deal of

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5.—The vote for the new Constitution is 125,064 against it 109,278 majority against the License law is 8,982.

THE FOURTH IN PORTLAND.

COLD WATER CELEBRATION! An event unparalelled in the history of the writer occurred last week-a stormy Fourth of July. So far as we can learn, the oldest inhabitant does not remember so stormy a day on our nation's anniversary. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, however, over three thousand persons from various parts of the

State came to celebrate the day in Portland. Extensive preparations had been made by the the brethren of the State. Had the day been propitious, we have every reason to believe that we should have had a procession of pledged temperance men, that would have made every rumseller in our city quail and skulk into his den; the moral effect of which would have been felt through the length and breadth of the State. A free colation had also been prepared by the Club, and partially spread in a most delightful grove on our north-westerly limits, called "Deerings Oaks," sufficient to satisfy, at least, and will, by their superior energy and moral infour thousand men.

Three brass bands were engaged and on the ground. The Portland, Yarmouth, and Rockland Brass Bands; the two last of which we take pleasure in saying what we have often said of our own, are really skillful and artistic perthis young State; for it requires years of untiring and unremiting practice to bring out, with such harmony, melody and power, the soul-stirring notes we heard from them.

The colation was removed to the City Hall, and a small portion of it spread, we should rather say piled upon two tables the length of the Hall, and as many of our brethren as we could reach, invited in, till the Hall was filled in every part to its utmost capacity. The Rockland Band discoursed sweet music while we were getting "fixed," when the services were opened with prayer by Bro. Hadley, (City Missionary). Every brother having satisfied the cravings of his appetite, Brother John Near was called to the chair, who remarked among other things, in what follows we do not pretend to report the words, nor but a few of the thoughts uttered by the speakers.]

No one will deny that this is a cold water celebration. We could have wished it otherwise, but the All-wise Disposer of events, no doubt has wise ends to bring about that we in our short-sightedness cannot observe. Let us look through the clouds that envelop us to the God of the clouds. Maine is an important State. -We are frequently twitted by the South of producing nothing but granite and icc. If this is it (looking round over the large assembly) the more we have of it the better. I will now introduce to you a man whom some of you may have heard of, NEAL Dow, [great cheering], the mayor of Portland. NEAL Dow says, I welcome the friends, no,

brothers, who are here assembled, for there are none here but brothers, to this city and to this place. Speaking of the weather, he said, we are disappointed—but temperance men have become used to disappointments. We have been disappointed year after year for these many years, but now we begin to see the triumphs of our labors and the reward of our disappointments. Maine is now the battle-ground, on which to try this great question of humanity. We have a weapon now capable of relieving our citizens from the evils and curse of intemperance. Will you use it? [Yes, yes, from all quarters.] It. will depend upon the way we acquit ourselves. We must be vigilant, active, uncompromising. The eyes of temperance men all over the United States are directed to us. The whole civilized world is looking at us. There is great responsibility in our position. Every man has an important part to bear in this labor of reform.-The enemy are busy circulating reports in all quarters, that this law is not, will not and cannot be sustained; that great excitement exists, and tumults have arisen and will continue to arise wherever it is attempted to be enforced. It's all false. Four-fifths of all the people of Portland and of the State were in favor of the law, and would see it enforced. Two or three months ago, when the legislators of Massachusetts were discussing a bill similar to this, he was afraid, though glad to see the thing accomplished anywhere, that Maine would not have the honor of being pioneer in the enactment of a law capable of removing the evil of intemperance, but his fears were groundless; it had proved otherwise. Maine has put forth her voice first, and it was for other States and lands to follow in her steps. [Great cheer-

ing.] F. W. KELLOGO, of Ohio, said he rejoiced to be here, and he thought others were rejoiced. As he looked into this sea of upturned faces they look as happy as if they were just married. We have just heard from one whom we all delight to honor; who had been raised to the highest office in the gift of his own immediate citizens, mayor of the city, and whom he hoped and expected yet to see governor of the State. He here spoke of our growing country, its vast extent and its momentous interests, and remarked that Uncle Sam, had got to be a great man; He embeded his feet among the icebergs of the north, pillowed his head in the orange groves of the sunny south, and dipped his hands into the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. He has married many wives and settled them all over the land and he was agoing to marry many more, and that they might be happy and prosperous, the principles of this benificent reform must be

Look back to the time of the Revolution and think what it cost to achieve our political liberty - our freedom from the slavery of taxation without representation. We have a revolution to accomplish now-yes, we are in the midst of a revolution. We are not called upon to fight the red coats, but a more destructive enemythe red noses and those that make them. The revolution of '76 cost treasures of blood, but in this we'll take no life—we draw no blood. The rumsellers (the enemy) look sorry enough now. They are vexed enough now; but we are working for their good, and they will look glad and thank us for it by and by. The rumsellers complain of the law. It was injuring them .-Moral reforms should always be carried on by moral means. It put him in mind of the time when the British troops marched into Concord, and an old man and his son were out to oppose them. He was a good sort of a man and didn't dream that anything serious would occurthought they would only-fire powder, and fire. that over their heads, and he didn't want to hurt them, and so the father and son only put in powder. Well, the first fire, sure enough, they did fire over their heads, but at the second

tell you the rumsellers are firing bullets into us, and the only way to bring them to their seuses is to fire bullets too.

Dr. JEWETT of Mass., said he was expecting to speak in another place, shortly, and would now only respond to the call in a few words.— He had heard of this State producing only granite and ice, and it suggested to his mind a dialogue between one of our hardy farmers and a western cultivator of the soil. He said to our Watchman's Chib for a general meeting here by farmer who was heeing a field of corn, What are you doing there?

Maine Farmer. - Not much. We've learnt long ago not to try to beat you in raising corn. Western Farmer. - Well, but what else are you doing?

Maine Farmer .- O, not much. We don't expect to raise much from the soil. But we can raise MEN.

Yes, yes, Maine, New-England, is the place

to raise men. Men that are MEN, and who do tegrity, make themselves known and felt all over the world. His mind and attention had recently been particularly drawn towards Maine, and he longed to get over the line. Maine is now a perfect moral Thermopoli, God grant that you may be enabled to pass the moral bridge of Loformers. We were surprised to find musical dr in safety. The rumsellers are enraged betalent of this character of so high an order in cause this law affects their business. It is imposing too heavy a tax upon them and it is not right. They forget; they won't remember how they have been taxing us. Taxing our pockets -toxing our sympathy-taxing our generation for their emolument and pleasure, and have not rendered us a particle of remuneration or equivalent. They are the last persons who ought to complain. For while we take away their nefarious and pestilential business, we are doing them a great moral good, and they'll some day acknowledge it, many of them. He would close with a story. A very estimable and peacable man had occasion frequently to go by a house where lived a very bad man who kept a very had dog. He had put up with repeated assaults from the dog, who always took occasion, when he was passing to growl, and bark and bite at his heels, while his master would sit by the window and laugh at the sport. Finally, the quiet man told the bad keeper of the bad dog that the next time he was assaulted by the dog he should hurt him. The bad man flew into a passion at once, and swore he had better not touch his dog. Then keep your dog out of the way. When again he had occasion to go that way, he took an old spontoon that his father had used in the revolutionary struggle. The spontoon had on one end a piece of sharp iron. When he came near the house of the bad man, the dog assailed him as usual. He took the wood end of the spontoon and endeavored to keep the dog off with it, but to no purpose, and he turned the iron end of the spontoon and transfixed the dog at a blow. The enraged keeper of the dog rushed out and exclaimed, what are you doing to the dog?

Quiet Man .- I am defending myself against Bad Man:-Why didn't you keep out of his

Q. M .- Why didn't the dog keep out of my

way? B. M.-Well, when he came to you, why didn't you take the other end of the spontoon?

Q. M .- Why didn't the dog come at me with the other end? [Roars of applause.] Now the rumsellers are like the bad man that kept the bad dog. They won't hurt you, if you keep out of their dog's way. But they are all the while sitting in their windows and saying

steboi, bite 'em, and we cannot keep out of their way. Now I go for the iron end of the spontoon. [Applause.] After a vote that the remains of the colation, sumed, should be distributed to the poor, under

the direction of Rev. Messrs. Hadley and Mitchell, city missionaries, and music by the band, we adjourned to the Casco Street Church, where we had music by the band, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Peck. Mr. Neal, presiding, called upon Dr. Jewett. Dr. Jewett said he was embarrassed to know what to leave unsaid, so many important reflections crowded upon his attention, that when he got fairly underway, it would require the ef-

forts of half a dozen brakemen to keep him from running clear by the depot. The temperance reform was one he liked above all others not only because it is more important than all others, except Christianity, but because he could see a husband from intemperance, it is not necessary that you should send a messenger to his wife and society to tell them of what had been done. tion has three stages, 1st, Investigation; 2nd, Argumentation; 3d, Application.

1st. Investigate - collect facts - and reason from the known to the unknown.

2d. Take these facts and argue the case in the Church—the school room—the street - every where, and when public opinion will bear it;

3d. Apply these principles thus acquired to the business of life. This is a stage of conflict. One says you shan't, the other says, we will .-The first business in the revolution was investigation. Then they reasoned, and argued upon the true principless of government. Farmers would stop their plows in the furrow and reason. One says, well, now, that ain't right, there's no principle in that. But John Bull says, pay your taxes; dig yor potatoes, what have you to do ett this afternoon could be engraven as with a carried out, in all the length and breadth of this, with principles and government? We have a pen of iron upon the heart of every citizen of good deal to do with government, says bro. Jonathan, and we'll not be silenced in this way. You | temperance. He wished he could show to every shall, says John Bull, and then commenced the one here a picture of these things just as he conflict. He honored the slave-holder who would defend his practices, from the Bible, and in argument, as they do often, infinitely more than he who will stand out in any practice, but would not defend it. The rumseller will never defend his business. In his younger days, he used to boast somewhat of his strength, and he once said to a great bullying fellow that he could know that he was a temperance man, as he passthrow him into the haymow any time. The ed along the streets. He hoped he should live friends of the fellow urged him to try it. So they | to see a city the size of Portland clear of alcohol. went into the barn. They told him to lay down be couldn't do anything with him so; the lubber was more than he could lift to save his life; if he took hold of one end to end him up he would double together and it was utterly impossible for him to manage so lifeless a mass. This is just the policy of the rumseller now. They. are lying low - stretching out - making themselves as pliable and limber as possible, but

wouldn't defend themselves in the least.

He was ashamed of the Boston merchants who were trying to exert their influence against, this law upon the people of Maine. Hefire the bullets whigzed by and around them: heard one say, that the law was clearly uncon The old man started up, and sung out to his son, stitutional — and he had instructed his agent by jingo, To., the pesky critters are firing bul- in Maine not to regard it in the least. He was abandoned, reminds me of the sage decision of

iquor expressly for Maine, showing in one breath the inconsistency of his remark. The time of structure should be built with the materials of endurance is past. Now is the time to act .-Some were afraid to act. Let the timid friends stand still, only don't pull back; let the army move on and accomplish the object, while you stand still and see the salvation of the people. For his part, if he lived here, he wouldn't lose the honor of assisting in the last stage of this great moral conflict for all the wealth of Port-

land.

The rum interests are flattering themselves that this excitement will soon die away. It will die away, but something else will die first, and that is the liquor traffic. This is the business in hand now. He counselled us to do one thing at a time. When this reform is accomplished, take hold of something else - for there will always be enough to do in reforming the world till the perfect day arrives. It was well all reformers had the bump of hang-on-a-tiveness. Like the bull-dog that got hold, and held on, the liquor law! Don't be troubled at lies; the and by his hanging on, dragged to the earth the bellowing lord of the field, which all the snap- | lie; and it would make liars that will lie a blush ping and barking dogs of the town would not on to the face of the devil. have accomplished.

He lived in Massachusetts, and he feard for his children - they were of the same flesh and | felt sustained by the prayers of mothers and blood of other children; and although he should try to indoctrinate them in temperance princi- cations day and night for the accomplishment ples, he could not tell but they might be led of this great work. A lady told him recently, away by temptation, unless the traffic should be that she was afraid Mr. Dow would get killeddone away. He thought if you could look into his house burnt; or get injured in some way:the souls of a great many of the Massachusetts men, all that could be seen would be the Maine liquor bill, and their influence was to be guarded against. He urged us to be active, and if one course wouldn't effect the object try another. | take care of Neal Dow. Yes, God can take care Appeal to the interest that will produce the re- of him and sustain him; and he will be sustainsult. An old grudge is better than no motive to fight a rumseller. He hoped to live to hear the children are with us; God is with us and sung the song of the triumph of "Neal Dow's . we shall prevail. Adjourned without day. Bill," [looking to the banner of the Watchman's Club of Gray, which bore that inscription upon it.] But what can Neal Dow's bill, or Neal Dow's will, do without the will of the people of Maine. Again he would urge upon all, the importance of vigorous, united, persevering and individual effort. Do not wait for committees, but each strive to be the first to obtain evidence against rumsellers. Use every constitutional means to arraign them. He hoped we should acquit ourselves like men in this matter. REV. MR. PRATT said the eyes of all were di-

rected to Maine. Massachusetts men had asked him how the new law would operate, They said there would be great trouble. He thought there would. It must be that some slain: will! remain on the battle field in so great a conflict. The conscience of Maine was aroused he thought, and there was a determination to carry out the law to its fullest extent. He was told the rumsellers liked the law, because it used no partiality-it swept all before it. Here was shrewd policy in their pretending this. It is said of David Crocket, that he was out gunning, and fell in with a coon. Just as he was about to fire, the coon said to him "Don't fire David I'm coming right down to you." Thus the rumsellers are pretending to like the law, and that they are just going to give up the traffic; but it is only to blind our eyes and divert our efforts to enforce the law; they don't mean any such thing - they mean to violate the law, they are determined to violate it, and he hoped there was a corresponding determination on the part of good men to carry it out, to enforce it. The law must be sustained. The sympathy of the men of this State is with us and we can prevail,

After music by the band and prayer by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, adjourned to the City Hall half past 7 o'clock. In the City Hall, evening. MR. VINTON of Gray, said he thought he was

pretty well known as a temperance man. Had heard men from abroad speak in praise of our State. He is a native of Oxford county, Maine was born there - is proud of his brth-place. Friend Jewett called Oxford a cold place, but he could assure him there are as warm hearts there as could be found in any place. Oxford had been a strong hold of intemperance, but they had made great progress in the last ten years. Mr. Jewett says address such arguments to the rumsellers as they can understand. He, thought they could understand Neal Dow's Bill. It is plain, clear and forcible Anglo Saxon, He thought the law was none too stringent for any except those who intend to violate it.

MR. LINCOLN of Bath, didn't know as he was known beyond the house he lived in. He couldn't talk on the law, but if he should be the result of his labors so soon. If you convert permitted to talk upon what subject he chose, he would say a few words. What constitutes a State? Men-high minded men. Intemperance is death to every qualification that goes to make They can see the fruit at once. Every reforma- a true man. It therefore devolves upon us, as we love our State and our country to see that temperance principles are deeply instilled into the hearts of the people. He liked these celebrations, for they do much to mould public opinion. A great proportion of our young men are in the broad way to the drunkard's grave. He appealed to the fathers and mothers present, as they regard all that is right and good, indoctrinate your children in temperance principles. He was a Boston boy, and though he was young he could assure us that great progress had been made there on this subject. He could remember when liquor signs were common in every

street, but now they are rare. Rev. Mr. Hadiny said he wished that every sentiment so eloquently expressed by Dr. Jewsaw them in his daily walks, the degradation and poverty and wretchedness of who a were caused by intemperance. He wished all the odium that attaches to the advocate of temperance, could be upon him. He gloried in it.-He wished he might be branded in the forehead, and labeled on the back, so that all should REV. MR. McDonald said he came to hear on the straw - stretch out and relax all your the men of strength. Did not now arise to make be muscles, and be as limber as possible. He said a speech, but to respond a hearty, Methodist Amen to what has been advanced. They are my sentiments.

taken hold of the right end of the matter; they have met the monster on his own ground; they have put the dogs upon his track, and have driven him in to his den; now let them destroy him. Sir, I think we shall live to see the day, when from one end of Maine to the other, the burden of the song of thousands shall be,-

We must put an end to rumselling before rum-drinking will be abandoned. Sir, this getting rum drinkers reclaimed, before rumselling is

lets at us, and we must put in bullets too. I going to Europe to import \$150,000 worth of the Irish Court, which determined that the the old one; and that the old jail should stand antil the new one was built. Sir, before we can build up the rum drinker, and make a new man of him, we must stop rumsellers who make him what he is now. Let us take hold of the wo heartily, and unitedly, and it will be done.

MR. WALTON said he wished to speak of th Mayor if he was not present, (a voice says he not here, speak freely,) and he alluded in terms of satisfaction commendatory of the arduous labors of Mr. Dow in the great and good cause of temperance, and thought after he had labored a few years in his present capacity, the friends in different parts of the State would say to him. " friend, come up higher," and he did not doubt but he would yet fill the chair of State, [cheers] for which he was eminently qualified.

Dr. Jewerr said, don't be alarmed at any unpleasant circumstances connected with inforcing whole business of liquor selling is founded on a

The friends of temperance have nothing to fear but everything to encourage them. He daughters who were pouring out their suppli-She went to bed feeling so - couldn't get to sleep - turned over and over, but to no effect, till finally she arose from her couch and went upon her knees in prayer to God that he would ed. We have the women of the land with us:

#### EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE.

The Democratic Standard has been showing up the sham democracy of the Belfast Journal. Instead of meeting it in argument, the Journal says it has been able so effectually to excite prejudice against it by the watch-dog ery of "abolition," as to prevent the Standard's having any influence in this State. Thus it guards the dear democratic fold as an Italian cardinal does the faithful disciples of St. Peter. The same policy it has attempted towards this paper. and if the democracy of Waldo do not bless their guardian angel they will be ungrateful.

A course so low, so void of all that is manly and generous, would be impossible by most editors, but when slavery needs extraordinary service it succeeds in finding servants appropriate.

CONSCIENCE SPEARS .- The man who aided in seizing and keeping the person lately claimed as a slave in Chicago has published a frank confession of the guilt, and asks public forgiveness. His conscience torturing him compelled to this course. Would that all others who participate in or defend such a crime, had equal sensibility. They will yet find that Conscience, though derided and defied, is a terrible element of their being, before whose tribunal all human authority for wrong will be as the dust of the balance. What are law or constitution to that man, when reflecting alone on the terrible ruin which he sought to bring on an innocent man, though seduced by wicked lawyers and politicians? What is it to him who lighted the faggots around the stake of John Rogers that the law demanded it? How much tetter could he look the widow and children in the face for that?

## THE TRAITOR AGAIN.

Mr. Webster's speech, delivered at Island Grove, Abington, in 1848: "I have said, gentlemen, that in this Buffalo platform, this collect of the new school, there a nothing new. Nothing has been pointed out There is nothing in it that all the whice of the middle and northern states may

Gentlemen, it is well known that there is nothing in this Buffalo platform which, in general, does not meet the approbation, and the eatire approbation, of all the whigs of the middle and northern States. Suppose now that all of us who are whigs should go and join the free soil party, what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen but that the wing party would have changed its name. That would be all. Instead of being the whig party, it would be the free soil party. We should be it would be the free soil party. We should be all there, exactly upon the same principles up-on which we have already stood; but then they propose to go further, and do that which I agree would be a great change, that is, to put Van Buren at the head of the whig party."

[Laughter and applause.] We think history may be safely challenged for more glaring and shameless deception, and rarely on a more momentous occasion. Let all generations henceforth loathe his memory.

And here too was the protessed position of his party when the design of cheating the people had long been the fixed purpose of the leaders of the party. And all know where the party is now. When was ever public cheating more conspicuous?

Neither Romanism, Mahomedanism nor Paganism, in their most vigorous ages, ever const tuted a more relentlessly persecuting power that the slave power of this country. Opposition will yet bring this out more fully. We notice

Rev. Jesse McBride, whose name is find liar to our readers as the Methodist preach who has been convicted in a Southern Court giving "The Ten Commandments" to all and a public whipping, has finally been ed from North Carolina for pertinacion then in those parts. It is not preter lieve, that Mr. McBride is in the preaching anti-slavery, much less that ever interfered by word or deed with the

pulsion: McBride sent off.—From what has a

The Corner Stone of the new Capit

In a late number of the Christian Mirror, the editor has an article of more than a column. under the above caption, in which he stoutly justifies himself for being "patronized by a slave-catching administration." He is in good company so he seems to think, that of "our Governor and State Legislature." Many too, he says, "uphold the slave-catching part of the administration." And, he might have added. recognise no higher law than the Fugitive Slave Law, that adominable thing abhorred of God and of all good men such is his good company.

Mr. C. complains that newspapers from Penobscot to Savannah," together with "some occupants of the pulpit," unless he has been misinformed, have taken him to task for publishing the laws "by authority." These things he has not condescended to notice till recently: nor would he do it now, but for the fact that "some honest minds may have been misled by what they have read and heard." On their account he takes "by authority" for a text and preaches

1. This business of working for a slave-catching administration, was none of his seeking. He "did not ask for it, directly or indirectly, in person or by proxy." There is no doubt that this is strictly true. I have all along known how it happened. He thinks it may be a "State Secret." I could tell him a story worth two of that. Did not Mr. Secretary Webster send an agent to Portland, -after Mr. Carter proved unsound-to inquire to whom it was best to give the publishing of the laws; and did not a certain gentleman say, "I said to him, 'you may as well give it to Parson Cummings: he will do as well for us as any body?" If that unnamed gentleman will deny that he said so, I will tell him how I know that he did.

That the first step in the negotiation, of which Mr. C. knows anything, was a letter from Mr. Webster, or his secretary, informing him that the Mirror had been selected as an organ of the administration, only goes to show that the editor of the Mirror was considered by competent judges, as sound to the core. The well known character of the Mirror rendered all consultation and pledges entirely superfluous, and they were omitted.

2. It would seem that Mr. C. himself had some doubts as to the propriety of engaging in this business; and that he did not decide to do so till he had consulted one man, in whom were combined suitable "qualifications for a just and impartial decision." And he now seems to congratulate himself and his readers that his work for "the Department" is done! Whence this congratulation? "Is it a felony to publish the laws of one's country?" Or was this only " a new bid" for more "patronage." Keep your eye open and you will see.

3. Mr. C. thinks or affects to think that he has done the free soilers a great favor. He has introduced them to his patron saint at court, as man-stealers-allowed them to write whatever they pleased for the Mirror, and sent it on to Washington, being always careful to do what he could to counteract all they said, and reproach them enough to keep clear of all suspicion himself "at court." And is censure or reproach, he asks, "a fitting return for such a service?" There is such a thing as arrant impudence.

4. He is glad to have "almost spread a smile

over the vinegar aspect of his free soil neighbor's sheet," and to have occasioned him even a moment's pleasure by allaying "the evil spirits that afflicted him." Why did he not say in so many words, "Mr. Willey, you have a devil, and are mad; I am as cool as a cucumber." It reminds me of Dr. Spencer's Sermon on the Fugitive Slave Law, which I was reading a few days since. The Dr. warms up, even to the boiling point, on the subject of keeping cool. So Mr. C. seems to be afflicted with the same "apirits" which he exorcises from his neighbor. He may possibly "play Yankee Doodle and Old Hundred on the same fiddle at the same time," after long practice, but this claim of casting out devils by Beelzebub we don't believe in - he can't do it. The only vinegar there has been in the Inquirer was an article from Mr. Cummings some time ago, and that the editor neutralized by a little soda. The acid may be in the stomach instead of the food.

5. He admits that he has protested against loading the present administration with anathemas. He thinks that Gen. Washington was as great a sinner, in signing the first fugitive slave law, as Pres. Fillmore in signing the last. He has evidently forgotten that the last law is more stringent and far worse than the first, - or whence its "dreadful necessity?" And what is more important, that the times of former ignorance, "God winked at; but now, now commandeth men to repent,"-to bose the bands of wickedness, and not to strengthen them. Christian men ought to leave tricks to others, and decide

subjects on their merits, and by the Bible. Again: Mr. Cummings thinks that he was entitled to publish the laws by the "important public service which he once performed" in regard to the settlement of North-Eastern Bound-

Even vinegar must have sweetened with a smile while inventing this "artful dodge" to escape an unanswerable demonstration of the true character of that paper. It needs no reply, but awakens a little curiosity. When this Boundary Treaty was under consideration it was necessary so bring the democratic party of this State to acquiesce in it. This was effected, as is well understood, by the influence of a smart sum of money from Washington upon the susceptibilities of the Argus and of a "distinguished politician" in Maine. As the Mirror engaged in the same object we are a little curious to know whether it was not for a similar consideration.

But Mr. C. exhorted to the cultivation of the "gentler christian graces" when becoming the organ extraordinary of this slave-hunting administration, and by way of illustration closes his article by saying " mock on."

It is certainly a little curious to hear a man claim resemblance to poor old Job, who is worth \$15,000; has a religious denomination of the state at his control; is patronized by his country for supporting oppression; is applauded by the wicked; instead of "searching out the cause of the poor," smothers inquiry and cannot tell whether they ought to be kidnapped or not, and who possesses more traits of Loyola than of Job; certainty no one would have suspected the patriarch had "risen from the dead" unless it were strongly claimed.

Judge Howe, of Wisconsin, opens his court

Sr. Louis, July 5th.—There was an immense assemblage yesterday to witness the breaking ground for the Pacific Railroad.

CALEB CUSHING : - THE DEMOCRATS.

Caleb Cushing is now the leader of the hunker democracy of Massachusetts. He is one of or any other country. Once quite an abolitionwhig, jumping out of bed at midnight to alter a letter of his which he was told was not quite sufficient to catch abolition votes; then, a federal - whig - Tyler - Cass - servile democrat. bearing on his shin the accidental scars of glory for his country's service, while 'amorously gallanting a Mexican girl a little astray after dark. This illustrious, patriotic chairman of the Massachusetts democratic state committee, has written an inflated address to the party in that state, and with the aid of B. F. Hallet, the Post, and a clique as dangerously wicked as himself, has made the other members sign it. Not daring to leave the policy of the party to the people and state convention to be held before long, this extraordinary method is adopted to pack, forestal, and control their action. We are glad to see it repudiated by so large a portion of the party papers in that state, though exulted over in this state. The Commonwealth thus states

"But the great staple of this Report, as of most other such documents of late from the leaders of both the great parties, is an insulting appeal to the cowardice of the freemen of the country. Stripped of its verbiage, its indecent ng is,-Abase yourselves to any and every degradation that slaveholding politicians may and, or slaveholding politicians will dissolve the Union. Nor will they let you off easily, either, — but only through fire, rapine, and blood. As to the securities of liberty, they are very well to talk about, and the Anglo-Saxon race, through many generations, and especially the Puritan portion of it, have pleased themselves much with the sound. But war is a horrible thing, and the only condition on which the slave-holding politicians will excuse you from t, is that you shall do just as they bid, and alow them to administer the government precisely according to their own liking. To be sure, you change it thereby from a republic to an oligarchy (the worst of all forms of government, and defy unknown ills for your postcrity. But You have got what then? You are cornered. to choose between that, on the one side, and Disunion and War on the other.

[For the Portland Inquirer.]

JENNY LIND. or two to your readers about Jenny Lind's singing. So many admirers of it have said so much and so beautifully of it, that I may not be able day also, that we may show by a strong demto say more than they, but only to respond sym-

I have heard sweeter voices above the staff, but nothing like it for sweetness and power within and below it. I am satisfied that none but scientific musicians can appreciate the rich, deep melody flowing from her perfect, spontaneous regard to the nicest rules of musical elecution. chromatic intonations - as well as to the most intricate and profound—though apparently natural instinctive execution of tearse, metaphysical principles.

The vulgar, who have no ear by nature, and no taste by art, feel not the charm, the power, the controling inspiration of her genius. I felt as I heard her sing that Music is the only science adapted to unfold all the dooths of the created mind and render them alive to the mysteries of our being. All the inspiring emotions I felt when a boy - the first kindlings of rapture and enchantment when the tones of the fiddle, the the bugle, the organ, the full band, first broke upon my ravished soul were daguerreotyped in all the vividness of real life.

Not, like these, to leave the heart and mind sickly and unsatisfied, but to remain a part of my being for all time a true foretaste of this mode of education, peculiar to the spirit world. for improvement," this, to perfection, shall advance interminably-and lead us on with burning curiosity to explore interpretations in "scenes devoted to knowledge and virtue." Not only to the scenes, but to the sounds and songs of HEAVEN.

I hope Miss Lind will visit Maine. It would create a taste demanding, and duly affected by the higest style of music. It would induce parents, guardians, teachers to educate the musical sense, that the young may never be at a loss for as this. Is it not time for all who fear God or an amusement which is pure and inspring.

Yours in haste, C. G. PARSONS.

Windzam.

For the Inquirer. COURAGE. - We understand R. A. L. Codman, Esq., made application for admission to the Active Watchman Club, of this city, last evening. If the Club will reform that gentleman on this liquor question, success will be quite certian in the legal profession. A DOCTOR.

We understand Mr. Codman says the new law is going to injure his business. The city will be very glad to supply his wants in exchange for his business if necessary.

JUDGE vs. JUROR.

The extraordinary, arbitrary, insulting, and in this country, unprecedented action of Judge Sprague in the case of Mr. Walker, the sworn juror on the panel to try Robert Morris, Esq for the alleged crime of assisting Shadrach to escape, has excited the most intense feeling throughout the country. Men of all party names, who yet esteem the great principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty and law, more than they love the issues of parties, unite in condemning the course of the Judge, as not only despoted and insulting, but in the very extreme of judicial egotism and presumption.-Mass. Spy.

We see that farther trials of rescuers are put off till next fall, and this we hope means finally. It is stated that the course of Judge Sprague and the government officials has so disgusted the community that they dare not risk another trial before a jury.

At 32 Hanover Street, Boston, you will find a fine chamber of house carpets, retailed by a Maine boy, at very low - at any rate, very fair prices. The assortment will suit every good taste, and the price asked, every honest man. Gentlemen, or Ladies, young ladies especially, from this State who visit Boston, and are expecting to want a pretty floor dress will find this young, gentlemanly bachelor in a happy mood to "wait upon them," "on very good terms."-One who knows.

John B. Gough will deliver an address on temperance on Wednesday evening, this week, at the Chestnut street Methodist church.

THE GREAT RAILROAD.—It will be seen in another place that the Directors of the European and North American Railroad are going forward with proper energy to raise the money and build the road. That is right and we believe they will be sustained.

Great suffering exists in Constantinople, on account of scarcity of water with which the eity is poorly supplied.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Advertiser thinks our brief statement of the action of the whig State convention, derived from the Telegraph, does injustice to Gen. Scott. We quote the language of the resolutions:

Resolved, That the national administration ard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of

ast Congress shall be faithfully observed and espected by the whigs. "Resolved, That General Windfield Scott is

beyond question the choice of the whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presiency of 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available man for that high office."

What does this mean? If this slave-hunting administration has their "unbounded confidence," and they will "faithfully observe and respect the adjustment measures," which are its distinguishing feature, does not that mean that they will stand by and support those measures?

It is our inference that they represent Gen. Scott's position - because they nominate him, claim him, know him, and express his praiseworthy stated views.

The telegraph to the Traveller says, the Washington Republic

"Cannot see how men could be called on to speak more strongly than the whigs of Penn., have spoken, with regard to the compromise and President Fillmore, nor does it consider their osition weakened by the defeat of the Phil-

Gen. Scott also replies to the imputation of hostility to the President and the compromise es, as he has on many occasions express ed himself emphatically in favor of both.

WALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE FOURTH passed of without accident, but not without rain. The fantastics paraded on the morning of the fourth and had an oration delivered by our eloquent and original friend Wm. W. Wiswell, who appeared on the colonade of the Custom House in Indian habiliments. They paraded again on Saturday at 6

THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE met Saturday evening and decided to have the parade of the school children on the afternoon of Wednesday BRO. WILLEY: - I would like to say a word | the 23d inst., and the fire works the evening of the same day. We hope there will be a gathering of the Temperance Watchmen here on that onstration, the determination that exists in the public mind to see the new liquor law tried thoroughly and fairly in this State.

THE OPENING OF THE AT. & ST. L. R. R., TO GORHAM, N. H., will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., Free Tickets for stockholders are prepared for the excursion, and can be had at the ticket office. These tickets will allow the holders to go up and return any time during the month of July or August, but they must be obtained on or before the fifteenth. We understand the new and elegant hotel at the foot of the White Mountains will be opened at that time. It would seem that the White Mountain travel must needs all go this way now, on account of the case and comfort of railway to the

Two Young Lads, about 12 or 13 years of age were taken up for setting fire to the rope walk, recently burnt, and are in jail now for want of

Russ, Buandy, &c. was seized by Deputy Marshal Norton, in the store of Daniel Brock, Green street, on Saturday forenoon, was found guilty by the Judge and fined \$20 and costs, and liquors ordered to be destroyed. In the afternoon, another seizure was made in the shop of Daniel - Then, "when all noble arts find endless scope | C. Herrick, Green street, fined \$30 and costs and liquors ordered to be destroyed.

The Corner Stone of the new church on State street was laid with religious exercises on the 7th inst.

HORRIBLE VILLANY!

The most powerful efforts are making in Church and State to harden the conscience and spirit of the American people to such atrocity regard man to speak and act for the right? The Conference at Yarmouth by its silence virtually sanctioned this.

Much excitement is prevailing in our borough to-day in consequence of the capture of a fugi-

Some time in February last, a company of slave-holders and their agents, were here from the south in quest of fugitives from labor.—
Among them was the owner (or his agent) of Hanson, a fugitive, who was, and has until this day, been in the employ of a wealthy man whose name is Harvey, who lives about seven miles below here, on the Susquehanna river.— It seems that information had been imparted to them of the whereabouts of said Hauson; ac-cordingly they repaired to the premises of Har-vey, in quest of him. They succeeded in find-ing him, and pursued him to the house of Har-vey, when the doors were closed, and antrance forbidden at the peril of their (the pursuer,)

Such open resistance to the laws of our country led to the prosecution of Harvey, and the parties with their counsel and witnesses, met at Williamsport last week to have the merits of the case decided. It is understood that one or two witnesses were examined, when the parties held a consultation and adjusted the matter.-The manner, however, in which it was settled, was not made public, nor is it thought that the witnesses were let into the secret. Harvey, to-

gether with his witnesses and counsel, returned home on Thursday morning last.

To-day he sent Hanson to our borough with a team, taking good care, however, to send some one with him, to return the team in case Hanson should be captured. Hanson had been but a short time in town hefres a number of our but a short time in town, before a number of our young worthies, governed by Marshal Roset, made a dexterous and unexpected attack upon him, bound him hand and foot, cast him into a rough vehicle, and hurried him off towards

Messrs. Editors, we are law and order citizens here, and will fight for the maintenance of laws passed by the majority; but I think I speak the sentiments of the public, when I say that the circumstances under which this man was taken off, were disgraceful to the parties concerned. Our colored population, which is quite large, is considerably excited; but this is not unatural.—Harresburg pager. natural. - Harresburg paper.

THINK OF IT.

"President Everett, who, it will be admitted, "President Everett, who, it will be admitted, is a candid and competent judge, computes that the use of alcoholic beverages costs the United States, directly in ten years \$1,200,000,000; has burned or otherwise destroyed, \$5,000,000 more of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor house; caused 1,500 murders; 2,000 suicides, and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 of orphan children."

The people now have the means of casily closing up this terrible source of evil. And if it is done in this state it will be in others. Never perhaps was so much human welfare within the reach of reasonable effort, as the new law affords. Then execute it by all means.

Deaths from Cholera in St. Louis during the week to 23d June numbered 147; week preced-

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. Here is a little farther light on the great con-

spiracy of the slave power against liberty. EXPEDITION TO THE GILA. - A COMPANY OF early one hundred men from Alabama, are now on their way to the Gila, to explore the gold re-gions and probably to establish a settlement in the neigborhood of the old copper mines above Donna Ana. They passed through Jefferson in Cass county, on the 20th ult. The Herald says:

Cass county, on the 20th unof cannon; and wagons, provisions, &c. They belong to a stock company. All the stock is held in Montgomery, Alabama, by a wealthy and enterprising man, who, if the project is at all successful, intend sending two or three hundred ways were those with the stock of t dred negro men there. - N. Y. Post. Another Expedition against Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 3 .- A New Orleans corres condent states that another expedition has been organized, consisting of four regiments of 250 and will sail within two months.

THE PERIL OF THE DAY. - There are disclosures being made, with regard to the aims and ends of slavery, which should rouse the coun-These disclosures proclaim these aims and

1. The conversion of New Mexico and Utah

into Slaveholding Territories.

2. The division of California into two States, the lower State to be made Slaveholding, and to be admitted as such. 3. The occupation of Lower California. 4. The annexation of Cuba.

5. The colonization and settlement of the astern portion of the Island of St. Domingo, with an ultimate view to its subjugation and innexation. - Cleveland True Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. The Albany Atlas says:

"One thing however is too obvious to permit f concealment — the fact that the arrangement f 1848 is broken up, and that the Democrat party will enter upon the selection of its candidates untrammelled by any pledges or pretended obligation, growing out of the last contest.—
The democracy of every State, nearly, has assumed this position. New York has not needed

vention of 1848, she was driven to that posi-

We allude to the number of candidates and the disposition felt by all the sections of the democracy to act inderendently, to show the mpolicy of any clique of politicians, or any set if journals, at Washington or elsewhere, atempting to set up new tests or platforms for the lemocracy. We will not speak of the incompatibility of incorporating into the democrati reed any merely temporary Congressional Com-promise. We refer only to the question of pow-The politicians who affect to lay out the atform of the democracy, forget that they nve not the power to enforce their decrees. There is no central dynasty that has the means

We understand this to mean that that paper will not support a candidate pledged to the

THE HIGER LAW. - Rev. Albert Barnes says of the early Christians: - "There were cases where it was right to resist the laws. This the Christian religion clearly taught; and in cases like these, it was indispensable for Christians to take a stand. When the laws interfered with the rights of conscience, when they commanded the worship of idols, or any moral wron then it was their duty to refuse submission. could not be, and never was a question, whethe manded a thing that was plainly contrary to the

PAINE'S ATMOSPHERIC LIGHT. - The Manchester N. H. gives an account of the exhibi-tion of Paine's new atmospheric light at the City Hall in that place, on Tuesday evening of last week. Atmospheric air was taken and passed through a series of six tin jars, connected by pipes so that the air had to pass through a fluid in each jar, to a receiver, from which it was conducted to half a dozen Argand burners, and being ignited, made a more brilliant ligh as the editor declares, than any other gas light he ever witnessed.

A committee, of whom Dr. Crosley was chairman, chosen by the citizens to examine the subtion had been practiced, but the air was made inflamable and highly luminous when burning, by its passage through the fluid. This change they believed to be mechanical, and not chemi-

ICE PRODUCED BY STEAM POWER .- Mr. Thomas Musters, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution Regent-street, London, the inventor of various ingenious machines for freezing, has an appara-tus at the Exhibition capable of freezing up-wards of 100 quarts of desert ices (six different sorts are produced in the one machine) every fifteen or sixteen minutes, of a perfectly smooth quality. The machines are also made to produce cylinders of solid ice, sufficiently large to hold decanters of water and many bottles of wine. These cylinders are made in the form of castellated towers, and have a very novel appearance. The converting steam or vapor into snow may also be affected by this machine, and in this way a whole room can be easily cooled down in the hottest weather. The patentce's smaller machines, of which there several exhib ited in class 22, are calculated for use in a small family or bachelor's chambers. The cost of turning pure water into ice for sherry cobler, cooling wine, and other purposes, is said to be less than what it can be purchased for at the ice

THE INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY. The aggregate value of the lake trade, as appear by returns made at the bureau of the Toographical Engineers, amounts to the enorm sum of \$186,485,269! or more by \$40,000,000 than the whole foreign export trade of the country. The aggregate tonnage is 203,041 tons, of which 35,904 is foreign. The net value of the commerce of the western rivers is \$256,-233,820, the value of vessels \$18,661,500. The gross value of the internal commerce of the U. States, which is almost double that of the net value, is \$795,654,774.

Two of the finest steamers on the Hudson River are taking passengers to Albany for 25 cts. The day boats take passengers to Poughkeepsie for 50 cts, and there are two boats running to Sing Sing—one charging six and a quarter, and the other twelve and a half cents for the passengers.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Toronto, that the Canadian portion of the Montreal Road is progressing with most encouraging rapidity. Arrangements have been made, which secure it the necessary supply of means, and there is no danger that it will not promptly meet the Portland Road at the proposed line of junction. They propose to meet us in the fall of 1853, in season for doing the "fall business" on the road.

Mr. Greeley, in his last letter from Paris, speaking of the Opera, says — "What grace, what sense, what witchery, there can be, for instance, in a young girl's standing on one great toe and raising the other foot to the altitude of her head, I cannot imagine." The accounts from all sections of Maryland

The accounts from all sections of Maryland concur in the opinion that the present wheat crop of Maryland will be among the largest and best ever gathered within its limits. The season has been extremely favorable for wheat and grass, and the process of securing both is now going on industriously throughout the State.

The City Greys of Bath are making prepara-tions for an excursion this week. The Times says, they leave Wednesday morning, and will visit Waterville, Lewiston and Portland, returning Friday or Saturday evening. Joseph Dolliver, boatman, convicted of smug-gling goods from English steamer Niagara, has been sentenced to a line of five hundred dollars.

Major Luke Lea, of the Fort Leavenworth Indian agency, was killed near Westport, Missouri, recently, by being thrown from his horse. The number of foreign vessels at Boston for the first six months of 1851, is 1243. The number for the same time last year was 1143.

Havana melons are now selling in the Cincin-

Emanuel Lyon, the inventor of the colebrated magnetic powder, whose singular property is that it destroys vermin, has offered the New York Common Council to rid the city of rats; not only the houses, but all the common sewers, for \$100,000; and afterwards, to keep the city entirely free from rats, for ten years, for \$20,000.

The trip from New York to Cincinnati can now be made in less than two days.

We see it stated that coasting vessels which to carry the mails free of charge, and a neglect to take them subjects the owners to a fine of \$10 and loss of their coasting license: The whole service being thus performed gratuitously, there is no charge on inter-island letters.

The Governor of Louisiana has respited for two months the slave girl Jeannette, who is sentenced to be hung for killing her father. Daniel Webster boasted in his speech in Syra-

cuse that he was in companionship with Dr. Lord, Professor Stewart and many other Doc tors of Divinity. Some editor down South, describing a family

of his acquaintance, says they were so mean, they had to die by subscription.—Boston Atlas. (Was it in good taste thus to allude to Webster's family? The Rochester American of Saturday says :-

A canal boat loaded with raw cotton, from the Mississippi, passed this city, east, on Thursday evening, bound for New York. The fact is pregnant with interest." The Free Synod of O., has recommended to the urches under their care to observe the Fourth

of July as a day of fasting in view of the threat-ening aspect of our National Affairs. A " perfect rush" of people is taking place to the copper and iron mining country, on Lake

Great preparations are being made for the London Peace Congress.

By the fire at San Francisco, not a single house of public worship was burned; yet every gambling house, three only excepted, was de-

The sum of \$100,000 for the establishment of the proposed Universalist College has been sub-scribed, but a location has not yet been agreed

Mr. Ebenezer Runnells, of Hollis, has raised a calf, which weighed 209 pounds when it was five weeks old. Hon. Daniel Webster returned to Washing-

ton on Tuesday night from Va. The Legislature of Connecticut, after some

discussion about slavery resolutions, which were indefinitely postponed, adjourned at 11 o'clock Wednesday. There were 20 deaths by cholera at St. Louis

last week. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and intermediate towns are said to be unusually healthy. The Rouse's Point bridge bill passed the Senate of New York on the 1st inst., in the shape in which it previously passed the House — and requires only the Executive approval to become

Thomas D. Johnson, of the firm of Lee & suddenly, on the 30th ult., of cramp in the If you would look "spruce" in your old age,

don't " pine" in your youth. The collections in June for the National Mon-

By a newly invented machine, lately introduced in Alabama, it is stated that cotton can be planted and cultivated at one-fourth the

Anti-Slavery Motto Letter Envelopes, for mle at this office. Price, 10 cents a package of 25 t 30 cents per hundred. Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes, for

sale at this office. Price. 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cents per hundred. Travelling Agents.

JOHN O. BOYES. ... E. O WENTWORTH JACOB AMES. NATHANIEL BROWN WM. D. PAINE, of North Norway. Markets, &c.

Portland Wholesale Prices Current. 4 a 5 MOLASSES, per vallen, Trinidad, 25 a 23 Havana, &c new 10 1-2 a 21 | But | Terral bon | Date | Pamils | Pa 

LIMP per cask, 68 a 70 Rockland, 68 a 70 Rockland, 62 a 65 Rockland, 62 Rock COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Butter, per lb, first quality, 12 a 14c
Butter, common, per lb. 12 a 14
Beans, per bushel, \$1,37 a 1,50
Beef, by the quarter, per lb, 5 1-2 a 7
Cheese, per lb. 5 a 8c heese, per lb,
Eggs, per dozen,
Potatoes, per bushel, sound,
Apples, per bbl.
Dried Apples,
Pork, (round hogs,) per lb.
Vesl, carcass,
Lamb, carcass, 3 a 5 5 a 6

35 a 60 28 a 32 24 a 27

DIPLOMA -FOR THE-Temperance Watchmen.

The subscribers have just published a beautiful certifuate of membership (suitable for framing) for the

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE. INSURANCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED SEPT. 1847 Houses, Lots, and Farms, Bought Sold, Rented or Ex-

FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE INSURANCE, prompt attention.
Office hours from 8 in the morning, to 9 in the evening.
J. GUNNISON.
Fab. 21. 6 m-9 25 Exchange Street.

Married

In this city, 29th ult., by Elder S. E. Brown, fr. James S. Clapp to Miss Surali J. Colley, all of this city.
In Lewiston, June 22, by Rev. Geo. Knox; Mr.
Allen Coburn, of Danville, to Miss Abigail Jordan,

Jr., Mr. Josiah C. Ward and Miss Mary J. Thompson, both of B.

In Boston, July 1st., by Rev. Dr. Vinton, W.

Howard Vinton, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss.

Harriet L. Doughty, both of Gray
In Augusta, Mr Japheth Beal to Mrs. Rachel,
widow of the late Rev. James Thwing, both of A.
In Bloomfield, William B. Snow to Miss Olive

Dinsmore, both of Madison. lu East Livermore, Dea. Uriah Proctor, of Can-ton, to Miss Betsey A. Smith, of Fayette.

Hannah R. Percival.
In Milton, Capt. Thomas Merrill to Miss Lucy

Mr Levi J. Hadlock, of Bangor, and Miss Rebecca E. Fitz, of C. Jane 25th, Mr Adolphus Merrill

Mr. George Simpson, of Levant, and Miss Phebe A. Sweet, of C.

Dicd.

In this city, 3d inst., Almira, wife of Mr Wm.

In Standish, 3d inst., at the house of her brother, Miss Caroline Olive Swasey, 2ged 48.
In Parisr June 21st, Mr Abraham Pray, aged

In Belfast, 26th ult., Mrs. Jane, wife of John

Sumpson, of Ellsworth, aged 54. In Camden, 29th uit., Ebenezer Cleaveland, for-

nerly of Medway, Mass., aged 66. In Alfred, June 18, Mr Stephen Low, aged 82

In Auburn, June 20, Mr Horace C. Keith, aged

In Monmouth June 27th, Helen F. W., daugh

ter of John A. and Sarah L. Andrews, aged 5

European and North American

Railway.

THE undersigned, the three persons first nam-

Legislature of Maino, and approved the twentieth day of August last past, entitled "Au Act to in-

corporate the European and North American Railway Company," and being specially authorized

therefor in and by said act, hereby give public uo-

tice that, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Company, as established by the act aforesaid, according to the provisions thereof,

not exceeding firty thousand shares, books of sub-scription will be opened under the direction of the

undersigned, according to the regulations prescrib

ed, at the time and places following, viz.:—On WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of August next. At Calais, Maine, with Noah Smith, Jr., Esq., Eastport, do "Col. Bion Bradbury.

Oldtown, do "Geo. P. Sewall, Esq. Bangor, do Geo. W. Pickering, Esq.

Waterville, Hon. Timothy Boutelle, Brunswick, Prof. Wm. Smyth.

Augusta, do M. B. A. S. Fuller, Esq.

Orono, do ' Hon. Israel Washbarn, Jr.

Belfast; do "John Y. McClinetock, Esq. Portland, do "John B. Brown, Esq. Portsmouth, N. H. Hon, I Goodwin.

Boston, Stephen A. Chase, Esq.
Boston, Grand Francis Skinner & Co.,
Lowell, Grand Gr

Providence, R.I. Billings Brastow, Esq. Hartford, Ct. Hon. C. F. Pond.

New Haven, Allen Prescott, Esq.

Philadolphia, Pa.

Montreal, Canada,
Quebec, do.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq.

Said books will remain open for ten successive days at the placea and with the persons aforesaid. Dated at Portland, this sixteenth day of June,

Albany,

John V. L. Prayn, Esq.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN

ANSON G CHANDLER,

Muchias, do Walker & O'Brien.

ed in the first section of an act 'passed by' the

months and 3 days.

and Miss Susan B. Perkins, both of

In China, Boyd Kuhn, of Waldoboro' to Miss

In Corinth, June 17th, by Rev. C. P. Bartlett,

In Warren, by Rev. A. H. Granger, Mr John W. Richmond, Jr., to Miss Sophia L. Hodgman, both of W.

lumbia Nye, of Fairfield and Alice R. Judkins, of

PRICE 25 CENTS.

"Never Give up the Ship."

H. Ruter, aged 25. In this city, 30th alt., Mrs. Ruth, widow of Eleazer Holdies, aged 70. otype and Apparatus Stock, as cheap as they can be tained in Boston or New York. AT He will give instruction in the art, on reasonable ernis. (2)

N. B. Persons wishing to get their likenesses taken rithout delay, will do well to call in the forencon, as is rooms are usually crowded in the afternoon.

J. PRENTISS WOOD.

FUENTUUE E. No. 161 Middle Street, opposite foot of Free Street, Portland.

ites the attention of the public to his large and beau-ful stock of French Furniture, of Antique and Cinsurpassed in Richness of agers of the last of the l

f at Lower Prices than can be bought in this city.
Spiral Spring Matresses. (One of the luxuries of orders times.) made to order. Repairing of all kinds. HALEY & GIDDINGS,

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy Painters. Ship Gilding and Graining,

Those purchasing Paints would be well paid by calling at No. 226 Fore, corner of Union Street, head of Union-Wharf, Portland. 12-3m OIL STORE.

WE manufacture from Foreign and Domestic Marble of a superior quality, finished in a style that can not be surpassed in New England, and at a less price Work'defive feet at any place within fifty miles of our shop free of charge. CHANEY & COOKS 310 CONGRESS STREET. A few rods west of the City Hall,

Residence, at No. 27 Federal Street, PORTEAND Emerson's Patent Ventilator



PUTNAM'S SPRING BEDSTEAD.

PATENTED APRIL 24, 1849. is call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or

Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse, NO. 271 CONGRESS STREET, N. B. Patent Spring Bols fulled to common bedsteads, without being removed from the house.

Belle of the state of the stat

PLEASANT MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Table SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that the above House will be open for the reception of visitors, from the first of June till the last of October 1851.

Pleasant Mountain is situated in the town of Oenmark, Oxford County, Me., on the direct route from Earthand to the White Mountains—is about civit unites from Enrichant Centre, one of the landing places of the steamer Fawn, from which place carriages will run daily to the Mountains. Recsons leaving Portland in the morning, will arrive at the top before sunset. before sugget, muching can be immusized of the EXTENSIVE VIEW Mountain commands, when it is known that more than y shoets of water are visible to the naked eye. Nothing exceed in laye lings the view at sugget and suprise.

U.S.ALTH and PLEASURE. It is a good place for hunting, and the numerous ponds at s base afford farinties for fishing. Its fine separty, nure, seah air, and tural passums, render it an agreeable resort oth for the gay and serious. Grateful for the success of his enterprize the past season,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, PURNISHING 600DS, &c.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co partnership under the firm of HAYES & COVELL, and wil continue to occupy their old stand. No. 7. Market Square, opposite United States flotel, which has recently been entirely remodelled and refitted, and are now prepared to farmish the trade and the public generwith HATS AND CAPS.

of their own manufacture, of the latest and most approved styles HAYES & COVELL.

MRS. SMITH'S KILN-DRIED YEAST. is a sure remedy for heavy bread. Every family is a sure remedy for heavy bread. Every family id have a supply; especially in hot weather, as it ways perfectly sweet and in order, if kept free from npness.

HESCHOOLS.—Put, a table spoonful of the yeast into a traffic form water of milk. Then mix in usual form rising; to be kept warm. A table spoonful of melter for or lard is an improvement.

Tepared and put up by MRS. A. D. SMITH.

Hallowell, Me.

3.7 All orders to this address will be promptly, attend Why don't you destroy these Bed-bugs!

The Dead Shot, both of W.

In Bloomfield, April I, by N. Milton Wood,
Libri K. Mason and Chloe Ann Davis, both of
Fairfield. June 29, Isaac Dyer, of Skowhegan,
and Lydia F. Emery, of Bloomfield. July 2, Cot the thing that will do it up right! Like a varaish it dries on wherever it is applied, and there the whole season, rendering a second ap-unnecessary.

ting, formening invaders of your nightly rest, shall about to you to more.

Remember, in the use of this, there is no poisonous dus sing to pollute the air of a room, as is always the rester using Corrosive Sublumtet, dischard in Alcoho herefore, with ordinary care, it is nowise injurious to

I. L. DUTCHER'S is the genuine - sure cure. C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., Wholesale Agent. To whom orders for supplies of the article, should be

A CARD.

L. CARLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public that it is not his intention to leave Portland (as his former competitors have done) whilst he is favored with the patronage of the citizens. He would further state that he will as usual personally attend to his

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTER

THE Subscriber having been for many years a Practi-

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oil and Paint-ing Materials of every description and the best quality. Oxing Zinc for pariors. Pol-ished This and White Varnish.

WM A. HYDE, little of the firm of Robison & Hyde has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard & Gahoon, No 2B Fure (near the foot of Plumb) stree where he will keep constantly on hand OILS of a kinds, wholesade or retail, at the lowest Market page WM. A. HYDF July 9,1 to frame smit saw Gravestones! Gravestones!!

than can be bought at any other place in this State, of the same quality.

What we sar, we stean, and those who are in want of Mountments Grave-stones. Tomb-tables, &c., will find it for their interest to give us a call before purchas-New York, N. Y. R. & G. L. Schuyler, No. 2 Hanover street.

> FRANKLIN T. SARGENT, DENTAL SURGEON, Office, No. 80 Middle Street, (Sign of the Gold Tooth)



cle on which it is placed, but belongs to a very different structure.

The value of BMERSON'S VENTILATOR when made in their perfect form as patented, is already well-known. We are prepared to furnish thom of all sizes, titting them to chimney fues, rail road cars, public buildings, &c. We will give special attention to the plan and arrangements for ventilating public halls, and have secured the advantage of Mr. Emorson's advice in any important case. Sold wholesale and retail by 17—17.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF

THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERE
LIVER OR STOMACH. SUCH AS CONSTRATION,
FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH. NAUSEA HEARTBURN. DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE
STOMACH. SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR
FLUTTELING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH,
SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DISFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART.
CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN
IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF THE SEGHT, FRVER,
DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND
EVES, PAIN IN THE SIDE BACK, CHEST, LIMBE,
&c. SUDDIEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN
THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL,
AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPRINGS. THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Their power oner the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures after skilful physicians had failed.

are within, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The editor said, Dec. 224.

"Dr. Hoofand's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Lives Complaint, Janudice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Networds childry, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, fectual and permanent cure of Lives Complaint from the use of the same and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an efficient and permanent cure of Lives Complaint from the use of this termsety. We are convinced that, in the use of these bitters, the patient constantly guins strength and vigor—a fact: worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taske and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We her use, 2.

y respectable dealers generally unong an account so for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE. GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

We bring young flowers—the morning's pride. With flowers our favored ones we greet;
For flowers a silent language own,
That makes our maiden wishes known,

And by fond love to mortals taught; A language, too, that lovers know. Where, watched by love, sweet flowers may blow-A language richer, purer far

A language that by love was wrought,

Than all the tongue-born dialects are; And, as the flowers, devoid of art, It is the language of the heart. Thoughts that would perish all untold Live on the tongues that flowers enfold;

Thus will the Tulips crimson shell The love of stammering youth unveil. And happy will that trembler be, If she, with cheek of modesty, Shall give his soft avowal roo

And twine it with the Myrtle's bloom The mottled Pink may answer " No;" Yet Friendship, in an Ivy wreath,

The Morning-glory's dewy bell In myrtle tones of hope may tell-Tell of a struggle in the breast, Where, warring, love 'gainst love is pressed.

The Heartsease, flower of purple hue, And, is the Bay-leaf's still reply. Speaketh a love will never die.

The little Daisy grows for her

Who heedeth not the flatterer; And spotless lilies love the breast Where child-like Innocence is pressed Young Beauty's symbol is the rose

Whose blushing petals half unclose; And in the snowy Violet Sweet Modesty her home hath set.

And thus of feeling, every shade May be through voiceless flowers conveyed And all the fond endearments known To deep-felt love, thus greet love's own.

BLIND CHARLES AND MARIA.

BY MISS BREMER.

All ages, all peoples, have believed in a special Providence. The heathen believed in favoritism exercised by the gods, in their protecting and favoring certain individuals to the exclusion of others. It is the privi-lege of the Christian to believe in the special providence of a paternal God manifested to every child of man.

The young Charles A —— followed, as physician, when the Swedish army, when that, in the year 1814, with threatening movement entered the valleys of Norway, then resisting the annexation to Sweden resolved upon by the European monarchs at the Congress at Vienna. A dangerous disease of the eyes broke out in the camp. The young and talented physician exerted himself in its cure with as much assiduity as good luck. All the patients recovered, but he himself finally caught the disease, and to him alone it proved fatal. No help would help him. His eye-balls burst, and his sight was lost without remedy. He was about five-and-twenty years of age when he was thus hereft of the light of the day. He was a young man of the highest promise, handsome in person, ardent, aspiring, and gifted with rare faculties for his profession. He was ambitious; and visious of future fame and greatness had, as brilliant stars, beckoned him onward. To be from these sunny heights, cast down and shut up in the abyss of utter darkness, was a dreadful shock to such a mind. It was to be buried alive. So he felt it. Life was to him a blank, and worse than a blank. His active soul preyed upon itself. And though he grappled sternly with his destiny, bearing without complaint what he must bear, black melanseized upon his mind, and made him savage and solitary. He shut himself up from the company of his fellow-creatures and seemed

to waste away.
"It must not be so!" said to him one day, a kind and earnest friend; "it must become otherwise with you! Come, let us go to gether into the country, among forests and birds and people there, and see if they will not give us a better feeling of life than this close and smoky city. Come, I am going to see my relations in Wirmland, and that is about a hundred miles from here: come with me — be my companion; we will make friends with nature and men, and forget all

our sorrows.

The good friend carried his point, and went off with Charles on his journey. On the second day after their departure, they stopped at a little country town to change their horses. "Wait for me here, a mo-ment," said Charles's friend to him, after having led him up into a room at the tavern. "I must call on an acquaintance of mine here, but I will be back within half an hour, and we will proceed on our journey." He went away, and Charles waited half an hour, and then another, and yet another half hour, and still the friend did not come back. Impatient and anxious, the blind young man began to walk about the house, feeling his way with his stick. He found his way out in the vestry, and, hearing light footsteps on the stair-case, he called out asking who was there. "Who is it that calls?" answered a young

The blind man named himself, his condi-

tion, his friend, and his anxiety about him.
"Charles A—!" repeated the voice; "oh, then, you are my cousin, and I have heard of you, and I dare say, you of me and my family, though we have never seen one another. My name is Maria W——. My father and myself are on our way home to our country-place, in the vicinity of this town, after a journey of some weeks. Permit me to lead you to my father's room, while we will make inquires for your friend."

Charles, hand was clasped by that of Maria,

and he was led by her to her father.

Inquiries were made for the friend, which rought back the melancholy tidings that he had, in the street, been seized by an attack of apoplexy, taken into an apothecary's shop, and expired an hour afterwards without re-

Maria and her father took Charles with them to their home in the country. Maria felt as if a brother was given unto her, whom felt as if a brother was given unto her, whom she ought to comfort and care for. Her whole woman's heart was moved for the solitary sufferer. She led him about in the forests, on the green meadows around her home. She made him feel the fresh, sweet, perfumed air; made him smell the flowers of the field, listen to the birds and singing brooks. It was spring then, and the birch-wood putting forth its leaves, filled the air with fragrance. The skylark, that wonderful bird, circling in the azure sky, made the space ring with song; and every little rivulet in the fields warbled joyously, winding its way through mosses and grasses. Charles and Maria wandered hand in hand in that beautiful and expanding nature, as two beautiful Maria wandered hand in hand in that beautiful and expanding nature, as two heautiful and happy spirits. Then they were happy there, in the company of one another. Charles awakened to new life. Near Maria, he felt as if he saw the green fields, the sunshine, the blue sky, that she saw. His sense of smell,

his feelings, his ear opened with delight to e, the winds, the sounds wh ided him, like loving, minis spirits. And the lovely girl, his faithful companion, shared and heightened still more every happy feeling. She brought to him the flowers, the grasses and mosses, and described them to him. He told her their names. much of the great, mysterious life in nature. In the evenings, she read to him, or he played to her on the piano; and that talent, which he had early acquired, developed itself at once with a power and beauty which was a constant of the control o surprise as well as delight to himself. The harmonies of life, of creation, which now dawned upon his soul, were embodied in his music, and his soul seemed to rise and expand on its wings. Even his intellectual powers acquired new strength, and thoughts and words came to him which made him a poet. His health, his strength, came again: he was again, though deprived of his eyes, the handsome Charles A-

So passed a year. Then came a crash, which threatened to destroy the innocent happiness of the two lovers,—for lovers they were, though they had never said it, nor though of it. Maria's father died, and his creditors seized upon his fortune. All debts being paid, nothing remained for his only child but a small annuity, scarcely enough for her support.
"What shall we now do!" said Charles;

and with a smile, which only served more to set off the deep melancholy of his feelings, he added? "I can only play for you!"

"And I shall work for you!" exclaimed Maria with sudden inspiration, and with cheerful firmness she went on: "Charles, we must not part. I shall work for you, for us both. I can - I will! When I was very young I used to make dolls, representing our peasantry in different provinces, in their provincial costumes, and other toys for children, and had them sold at the fairs, to procure me some needle-money beyond what my father allowed me, and it was astonishing how much I made by it. Now, I will take up again the play of my childish years, and make earnest of it. And I have the feeling that I shall succeed, and by that means get a livelihood for us both. Then we must not part."

"Maria, my sweet companion, my dear Maria, how good and noble you are! But I cannot consent. No! I cannot be so selfish, You must not, in the bloom of your life, be chained to the destiny of a blind man; in-deed you must not. Ah! if I was not poor, or if I was a man that could support you, do something for you, oh, then, how blessed should I be with you! But now, infirm, un-

"Be still, Charles! Speak not so. You know better. You say I must not. Charles, you know I must. You must feel that, separated from you, I never more could be hap-py: that life would be worthless to me, if I annot devote it to you, serve you, love you! Oh yes, Charles, now I may say it, for I know it is so. I love, and must always love you! And can you do nothing for me, Charles? Cannot you love me—that I know you do and be happy with me! and cannot you talk to me and play to me as nobody else can? Oh, Charles! since I am with you, a new being has awakened within me. The whole world seems changed; it has become more wide, more beautiful; life seems ennobled. When I hear your music, all mysteries in heaven and earth seem disclosed to me; all care seems so little, all goodness so great, and every discord of life is solved in harmony. And is that nothing, to impart such life, such delight? Ah! say rather that it is nothing that I can do for you, I can work for you; —yes, and cherish you, and lead you as your servant or your dog. But gladly will I take up my humbler part, and thank Him that has appointed it to me. Charles, let us both thank Him and obey Him, for He has given you to me and me to you, as help and joy in life. Do you not feel, do you not know, do you not see it, dear?"

He knew, he felt, he saw it all. The light and joy of love dawned upon the blind man. Clasping the dear, inspired girl to his breast, his heart beating against her heart, he looked her soul, in his own, looked out in futurity, time, eternity, and saw it all lit up as by a rising sun; all was clear and sure. Glistening tears of joy started from his eyes.
"Come!" said he, "come, let us go to the

altar!" They were married. From the altar she

led him to their new home, a neat and comfortable little dwelling, provided by one part of their small fortune. There was his piano, and there, in the same room, was her working desk. There they sat together. How pleas-antly she worked away while she was list-ening to his music! Then came the regular walk, before dinner, in the open air; then the little dinner, always greatly enjoyed.— When evening came, Maria reposed from her work, and read to her husband, or wrote what he dictated, thoughts, poetry to her very dear. Often would a friend drop in, take part of their tea, and enliven the hour with news from without, or pleasant talk. So years glided swiftly and peacefully away.—
Maria succeeded in her plans; her dolls and toys for children ennables her to sustain prettily the household. She even could afford now and then to treat her husband with some of the little luxuries of life. His happy

smile was the sunshine of her soul. When I saw them they were old. They were walking under shady trees, arm in arm. It was a summer's day. His hair was silver gray, and fell down in graceful locks; her dress was white;—they looked noble and

"See, that is beautiful!" said my compau-ion, taking off his hat to them. "She is with him always, so gentle and cheerful! They are a happy pair!"

And he told me the story.

From " Eliza Cook's Journal."

LINKS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

In our most ordinary conversations and familiar dialogues we frequently make use of phrases which, though apparently having no peculiar signification, are, in reality fraught with deep meaning, at least to the reflecting. There is in the mind of almost every one a tendency to look backward, and dwell upon some scenes and pleasures past, which seem as if nothing in the present or future could surpass for joyousuess. We dare not hope too much, after having once passed the barrier which divides us from early youth; we dare not hope to reproduce such delights as belong alone to a time when we were unencumbered with responsibilities, rigid duties, or deep purposes. It is this independence of soul that creates a great portion of the halo which every one is so lavish of casting around youth.

halo which every one is so lavish of casting around youth.

It is strange to contemplate how, after long years of separation from the period of youth, the mind will suddenly take a leap backwards, and plunge its memory into the scenes of the past. The indscribable train of association is not to be perfectly understood.—Some trifle falling across our path will sometimes carry us back year by year to some time-hallowed scene, and place us with the same feelings and impulses in the very spot we then occupied. Out of some such links, conversations the most agreeable have arisen. Some associations having been created, life episodes, narratives, anecdotes, feelings all connected with the past, burst impetuously forth, and much of the old heart creeps out, while the memory of hours of innocence forth, and much of the old heart creeps out, while the memory of hours of innocence often refreshes and purifies our spirit. The melancholy caused by retrospection often throws an ineffable tenderness into our manners to those around. The recollection that we have experienced some delight in the world seems to compensate for many an after struggle, and prepares us to bear the evils yet in store for us with a more thankful heart.

claim, "Oh, that reminds me of when I was a boy." "That recalls my childhood." "That puts me in mind of when..." "Does not hat recall such and such a time!" Who can that recall such and such a time!" Who can tell through what struggles, what turmoil, what pain, the spirit travels in the flight of an instant to that period, hallowed in whatever way it may be? Sometimes it conjures up a plasant picture, sometimes it dates the commencement of a life of misery, sometimes it recals an episode fraught with pas-sion, love, and devotion; sometimes it was a landmark, a boundary between the innocence of childhood and the guilt of after years.— An influence all-powerful and true is some-times excited by these associations, trifling as their power may seem to be. We know many an instance in which this benefical result has been produced. One of this kind

will suffice for our purpose.

There was a woman, beautiful, accomplished, and still bounding with strong impulses, although in her thirtieth year. She was so lovely, that her loveliness produced its danger; and not satisfied with the idolatry of her husband, she was tempted to listen to the worship of another, who worked upon her vanity, until in a moment of forgetfulness, she resolved to quit him. Guilty as yet only in thought, she prepared only for flight A few links connected with the past were consigned to the flames, until, on unlocking a little draw full of mementoes, not lately gazed upon, she took hold of a small paper packet. Trembling with sensations of regret, mingled with blind passion, she opened it, and, beholding its contents, sank into a seat, burst into tears, and remained absolutely convulsed with agony during a short period. Why this working of her soul? There rested there only the faded remains of a white rose, diffusing a faint, very faint fragrance, just enough, however, to revive a scene in the past, when she was pure and innocent. Her husband had given her that upon her betrothal, her husband still trusting, still loving; who idolized her, and imagined her still the guileless girl. Like the beauty of that small white rose her purity had faded, and, in a perfect delirium of agony, she wept over the hitterness of her experience. Her girlish feelings revived one by one, her reverence of virtue, her love of her husband seemed hovering spirit-like over her, and gradually stole into her heart, converting that seared and withered sanctuary into the sacred temple of innocence. Sixteen years of contact with the world faded from her memory; experience of its hollowness and coldness, of her own gradual hardening to the influence of the holiest feelings of life evaporated, and the fragrance of the faded rose diffued itself all through the room; reviving the fragrance of innocent, fresh feelings, young trustfulness, guileness, came pouring in floods over her soul, and washed away the stubborn particles of guilt. She rose from her recollections another woman, with every passion purified, every evil impulse vanished, and the very remorse of her soul impart-ed ever after a double tenderness to her manner towards the husband she had wronged in thought, who never knew the evil experiences of that heart, but reposed forever upon the love of her, of whose stainless purity the white rose was to his soul the only

perfect emblem! Another instance of the strong power of association is of a less painful nature. We were once talking with an old friend, over whose head some fifty summers had passed. Coffee and biscuits stood upon the table, besides other pleasant concomitants. During the conversation, our friend was engaged in attacking many of the good things around, when he happened accidentally to taste one of the biscuits. "I have not tasted these for more than forty-five years," he exclaimed, "they remind me of my boyhood, and recall a hundred scenes to my fancy." He told us that at the moment he tasted the biscuit, a perfect landscape extended instantaneously efore his view, and he beheld a scene he had never trod for more than forty-five years, and which he deemed he had forgotten. Old feelings came bubbling out, old affections and links came rushing over his mind until he seemed lost in a melancholy but sweet train of retrospection. His boyhood, his early inspirations, and young feelings awakened by the novelty of daily experience rose vividly before him, and stretched like a panorama. Prone to indulge in somewhat misanthropic views, he felt refreshed, and the current of his thoughts sweetened by the bath of mem-

ory into which he had plunged.
We have briefly sketched the power of association, but it would be vain to attempt to mention the thousand trifles that awaken us to recollection. Every one has felt something of this, and has experienced the painful delight of reproducing the past. A mere nothing will do it; the prospect of a sunset, the color of the sky, the rush of waters, the ripple of a stream, the chirp of a bird, the chasing of leaves by the autumn wind, the sighing of the breeze, the shape into which the clouds form themselves, the shadows in a room, the placing of flowers, the tones of music, the harmony of some voice, some song, some expression, some word, some peculiar look, some nothing, will carry us back into regions where all have revelled, and where many would return. The experience of some in this life causes them to wish that they had never overstepped the boundary that carried them from youth to manhood; but most of us, with all our trials, our disappointments and our sorrows, have some hopeful, compensating feeling, some sacred and cherished sanctuary within our hearts, to which we may turn and experience the beauty of that faith which forces us to link even our misfortunes with good, and to draw from evil a consoling power. Few, very few, in this world, but have something — a child, a friend, or dear relative, to take away the sting from the hard pressure and experience

STEARINE CANDLE MANUFACTURE.

Among the interesting manufacturing establishments which Philadelphia is already beginning to owe to the railroad and steamnavigation connexions she is opening with the West and with Liverpool we may notice, as especially due to these enterprises, the ex-tensive stearine candle works of Mitchell & Ritchie, recently established on the Schuylkill near the Wire Bridge. A large amount of capital is invested in these works, which employ many hands, and yield a product in great demand both for home consumption and for exportation. One of the proprietors is from Cincinnati—the great manufacturing place for stearine and lard oil — whence he has transferred himself, his experience, and skill in the full persuasion that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Liverpool steamers will give to Philadelphia, as they undoubtedly will, very peculiar advantages for this business, the importance of which is perhaps not generally understood. A few facts in relation to it and to the nature of the manugreat demand both for home consumption relation to it and to the nature of the manufacture may be of some interest to our read-

Stearine-or stearic acid, as it is called by the chemists—is a product of the animal fats and oils, and is obtained by a process which consists essentially in saponifying these bodies,—that is, converting them into these bodies,—that is, converting them into soap,—decomposing the soap by means of an acid, and subjecting the resulting fatty matters to powerful pressure, by which the thinner parts are squeezed out from the stearine, which remains in the press. Stearine is made, in this country, almost exclusively from lard, which furnishes about two-severally of its weight, the requisition for some from lard, which turnshes about two-sevenths of its weight; the remaining five-sevenths being manufactured into lard oil. It was calculated, some time since, in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, that the manufacturers would, in 1850, consume eleven millions of pounds (about five thousand tons) of lard, which would yield upwards of three millions of rounds of stearine and more than a

million gallons of lard oil. A year ago, there were some thirty-odd large establishments in Cincinnati devoted to the manufacture, one of which consumed 140,000 lbs. of lard a month. In some of these, the whole car-cass of a hog, excepting the hams, is opera-ted on, being exposed, in strong vessels, to steam of high tension, by which the entire mass, flesh, bone, and all, is melted down into a liquid, from which the lard is separated, the remaining portions being used as manure, or applied to other purposes. One establishment, it was estimated, would steam down some six hundred hogs daily, and consume, within the year, 3,600,000 bls. of lard.

Lime is the material used to saponify stearine, according to the old patent process of Gay Lussac, the celebrated French chemist;

the process being effected by several hours' boiling; and the decomposition of the lime soap is then effected by sulphuric acid.

At this establishment there are twenty-four screw presses, each capable of pressing 1000 lbs. lard; and, according to the temperature or degree of pressing used, it reperature or degree of pressure used, it requires from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to press out about fifty per cent of oil such as is used for burning. The cakes of crude as is used for burning. The cakes of crune stearine—about 5000 lbs. at a time—are then melted and saponified; the lime soap decomposed; the stearine acid washed and cast into slabs or cakes of one by two feet in di-mensions, and two inches thick. These are then pressed, cold, in hydraulic presses, which squeeze out a portion of the oleinethe red oil of commerce. They are pressed a second time in hot presses, which are still more powerful than the other. Those em-ployed by Mitchell & Ritchie are the largest and most powerful in the country, exerting a pressure amounting to hundreds of tons,

and are worked by a large steam engine. Some further processes are employed for completely refining the stearine; which being finally melted with a proper proportion of spermacitti or of white wax, is theu moulded into candles; of which, at their establishment, there are turned out, of the different sizes and qualities, from one to two thousand pounds a day. The principal kinds are those known as the adamantine solar sperm and the hydraulic pressed. Of the last named, which consist of stearine and wax, we have specimens, and they are very fine and beautiful candles. A slab of the unmanufactured material lies on one of our tables, and has a superb chrystaline appear-

In a city of gas, we cannot expect the largest comsumption of these candles, which are, however, greatly esteemed, and their use rapidly increasing. They are sold at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than the East-ern made spermaciti candles, with which they compare very favorably, and are adapted to all climates. Large quantities are sold for the California and Southern markets; and we presume they will be despatched to all parts of the world. We are all interested in having such a manufacture take root among us; and we doubt not the proprietors will reap a rich reward for their well timed energy and enterprise.—Philadelphia Ameri-

THE CLOUDS.

BY ELIZA COOK. Beautiful clouds! I have watched ye long, Fickle and bright as a fairy throng; Now ye have gather'd golden beams, Now ye are parting in silver streams Now ye are tinged with a roseate blush, Deepening fast to a crimson flush, Now like ærial sprites at play, Ye are lightly dancing another way; Melting in many a pearly flake, Like the cygnet's down on the azure lake; Now ye gather again, and run To bask in the blaze of a setting sun; And anon ye serve as Zephyr's car,

Flitting before the evening star.

Now ye ride in mighty form, With the arms of a giant, to nurse the storm; Ye grasp the lightning, and fling it on earth, All flashing and wild as a maniac's mirth; Ye cavern the thunder, and bravely it roars, While the forest groans, and the avalanche pours; Ye launch the torrent with headlong force, Till the rivers hiss in their boiling course : Ye come, and your trophies are scatter'd around In the wreck on the waters, the oak on the ground.

Oh! where is the eye that doth not love The glorious phantoms that glide above? That hath not look'd on the realms of air With wondering soul and bursting prayer! Oh! where is the spirit that hath not bow'd To its God at the shrine of a passing Clcud?

THE CONSTBLE'S FIRST LEVY. In one of the interior counties of Tennessee an illiterate man named Jake Short; who of law matters, it might truly be said-"did not know as much the law allows him"-by some chance was elected constable.

The next day he was met by a neighbor striding like a military officer, with his saddlebags on his arm. "Hold on Jake," says he.

The wheels of government never stop." "Going to make a levy?" "Yes, got the document in my saddle-

lost by not doing his business according to

"You had better look out, the last man in,

"Can't catch me, I am up to how it is done," answered the new made official, proudly, never turning his head as he strode "Let me see," soliloquizes he, "I am to

distrain for rent and attach all the property I can lay hands on." When he arrived at the tenement, he found it vacated, and no visible means left.

"Whew-where am I to make my mile-

age—a pillar of the state must have sharp eyes—government expects it."

After searching about the houses and bushes for somtime, he espied an antiquated porker, and her little ones.

"Ahem-Ive got 'em-I say I'm some"he ejaculated, as he crept slily around and caught the unsuspecting porker by the kink in her narrative, that he might lay hands on, and go according to law, (for he had seen a

and go according to law, (for he had seen a prisoner taken by slapping him on the shoulder while the process was read) shouting (as he had heard at court)—"Hear ye—Hark ye—Hear ye—I—at—tach—you."

All this time the poker had been "up and doing" her best licks, but Jake's motto being "never give up so," hung to "the forlorn hope" like death to a departed colored gentleman. "The poet thus beautifully describes a similar catastrophe.

"Jake fell down, and Jill came tumbling

The porker fell—and a wheel of government was suddenly heels over head, making ment was suddenly heels over head, making a six foot measure, and fracturing some jeans. The porker, owing, prehaps, to her having more propellers than the pillar, got under way first, the little ones doing a tall specimen of migrating all the time.—"Not a very profitable office," groaned Jake, as he surveyed his dillapidated habilements. "But a sworn officer must do his duty, and go a sworn officer must do his duty, and go according to law" He went it strong-it was "nip and tuck"

He went it strong—it was "nip and tuck" for about a quarter, he then gained, and ended the contest by pouncing like "a duck upon a June bug," habbing the porker by the organs of hearing.

"Hear ye—Hear ye—Hear ye—I command you to appear at 9 o'clock on Saturday next at Jim Parker's grocery—(the porker was going "her death on it" in the little matter of brogue, Jake looked around for the little ones—not one of which was to be seen,) and bring with you that passal ocussed young pigs, for in the eyes of the law you are accountable for em. Fail not

to appear under pain of the penalty laid down in Law books. This is done by me a sworn fficer, as the law directs.

As he had done his duty he loosed his hold, the porker no doubt being accountable for the appearance of the little ones, was in so great a hurry to join them, that she got her head bothered with the under standing of Jake, sad to relate, "a pillar of the State" fell, and great was the fall thereof. The next day the following was found

sticking on a tree;

At Jim Parker's Grocery at 9 o'clock on Saturday next, I will expose an old sow, and a passel of pigs, more or less—who will appear as the Law direct to be distrained for

JAMES SHORT, Constable.

THE FIRST VIOLET.

Spring has come, dear mother! I've a violet found, Growing in its beauty From the cold, dark ground

You are sad, dear mother, Tears are in your eye; You're not glad to see it;

I remember.-Last year, Where our Willie lies, Grew the earliest violet, Blue as were his eyes.

That the flowers would fade, And their withered blossoms On the earth be laid. But you said, as springtime

Would their buds restore, Willie would in heaven Weep no more, dear mother

Violets are in bloom; And your darling Willie Lives beyond the tomb.

VILLAGE ARISTOCRACY.

Many are the follies and weaknesses of human nature. But none are more contemptible than those acted out by the scrub aristocrats of our towns and villages. These are to be found in all the relations of life .-A young man whose father was a hard working mechanic, either has a moderate fortune left him, or he marries a few thousand dollars; and forthwith he puts on airs, and assumes an importance perfectly disgusting to those who are acquainted with the circumstances of his rise and progress in the world. Such young men regard as beneath their dignity the vocations of their parents, and not unfrequently avoid letting it be known that they sprung from such sources. We have often met with some who looked upon the humble vocation of a mechanic as beneath the dignity of a gentleman forgetting in the meanwhile that the taint of the father attaches to the son. Pride of this kind never finds a resting place save in a weak brain, and manifests itself in a per-

There are many young men in our towns and villages, (and sometimes ladies too!) who seem to be proud of the wealth of their families, while their reputation would be soiled by association with the sons of mechanics. In this strange association it never occurs to them that their fathers made all their prop erty by downright stealing, cheating and lying-while their grandfathers were sold at public auction to pay their passage across the ocean! See the number of young men in our country, who, endowed with scarce common sense, and no sort of love for genuing republicanism, resort to the study of the learned professions, such as law and medicine, while every mark about them declares in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that the God of nature intended them for bricklayers, house-carpenters and blacksmiths Many of these ought now to abandon their professions for the more profitable and equally honorable fields of labor, where their fathers made money enough to educate them. and thus elevate them to stations where the can never move with ease or grace. God deliver us from the bastard aristocracy of our villages, and the codfish aristocracy of our larger towns! Among these hateful funguses on society, respectability is based upon the nature of a man's vocation, instead of the manner in which his duties are performed. The only sentiment which well regulated society recognizes, is in that sound maxim; "Act well thy part-there all the honor lies."—Reading Advertiser.

From the Knickerbocker for June.

LOSS OF CHILDREN. We stood by a western window of the pretty Episcopal church at Binghamton, on a recent Sunday morning, and saw a funeral procession enter the gate, and defile under the spring-time trees; just putting forth their tender verdure. The day was sunny and beautiful; a soft wind was playing amidst the leafy foliage and the grass; and as the sympathizing concourse gathered round the freshly-opened grave, we could not help thinking how dark must be the hearts of the bereaved parents, who stood in suppress-ed anguish at its head, from the very beauty and brightness around them. The little coffin was lowered into the grave; the hollow sound of falling sand and gravel fell faintly upon the ear; and that only child of loveliness and promise was left in its cold and narrow bed, until "earth and sea heave at the trump of God." As we turned away from the window, and awaited the morning service of the concerns were thought of that vice of the sanctuary, we thought of that desolate mother and that bereaved father, and how impotent would be all attempts at consolation for the loss of an only and dar-ling child. And therewithal came to mind the reflections upon a similar scene of sadness by the eloquent author of a discourse once noticed in these pages, "The Mission of Little Children:" "No one feels the death of a child as a mother feels it. The father cannot feel it thus. True, there is a vacancy in his home and a heaviness in his heart. There is a chain of association that, at set times comes round with its broken link; there are memories of endearment, a keen sense of loss, a weeping over crushed hopes, and a pain of wounded affection. But the Mother feels that one has been taken away who was still closer to her heart. Hers has been the office of constant ministration. Every graduation of feature developed before her eyes; she detected every new gleam of infant intelligence; she heard the first utterinfant intelligence; she heard the first utterance of every stammering word; she was the refuge of its fears, the supply of its wants; and every task of affection wove a new link, and made dear to her its object. And when her child dies, a portion of her own life as it were, dies with it. How can she give her darling up, with all these loving memories, these fond associations? The timid hands that have so often taken hers in trust and love, how can she fold them on its sinless breast, and surrender them to the cold clasp of Death? The feet whose wanderings she watched so narrowly, how can she see she watched so narrowly, how can she see them straitened to go down into the dark valley? The head that she has pressed to her lips and bosom, that she has watched in peaceful slumber and in burning sickness, bair of which she could not see harmed, oh hair of which she could not see harmed, on, how can she consign it to the dark chamber of the grave? It was a gleam of sunshine and a voice of perpetual gladness in her home; she had learned from it blessed lessons of simplicity, sincerity, purity, faith; it had unsealed within her a gushing, never-ebbing tide of affection; when suddenly it was taken away, and that home is left dark and silent; and to the vain and heart-rending aspiration (Shall that dear child never not transport to the state of the state

again?' there breaks, in response, through the cold gray silence, 'Nevermore—oh, nevermore!' The heart is like a forsaken mann, and that word goes echoing through its desolate chambers. And yet, fond Mother! ('Time brings such wondrous easing,') thou wilt in after years look back, with a not unpleasing saduess, even upon this scene of

Thou'lt say: 'My first-born blessing,
It almost broke my heart
When thou wert forced to go;
And yet for thee I know

God took thee in His mercy,
A lamb, untasked, untried;
He fought the fight for thee, And thou art sanctified,

I look around and see. The evil ways of men; And, oh, beloved child, To thy departure then.

The little hands that clasped me, The innocent lips that pressed, Would they have been as pure Till now, as when of yore I lulled thee on my breast?"

And in this spirit, and with this faith, the affections of that bereaved mother will reach out after her little one; follow it into the unseen and spiritual world, which will become a great and vivid reality to her. Its atmosphere will be around her; cords of affection will draw her toward it, the face of her departed one will look out from it; and she will think of her child as 'not lost, but gone before.'"

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HEAR THE PATIENT

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JULIA DEAN,
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then's Chertry Pecton'.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are
personally known to me, and implient confidence may be
claced in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT.

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